

Turkish victories bring fighting to the edge of British base

Fighting continued all day in many areas of Cyprus. The Turkish General Staff said last night that all the suburbs of Famagusta had been captured, but there was still fighting in the port. Turkish warships bombarded the base.

A serious incident was averted at the British base at Dhekelia when a Turkish armoured column swept up to its perimeter and fired three shells on to base territory. The column was persuaded to withdraw. President Clerides of Cyprus saw his cabinet and leading citizens at an emergency meeting but later denied that he would bow to the Turks' superiority and give them the northern area. In Athens, Mr Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, admitted in a radio and television speech that Greece was unable to go to war against Turkey over Cyprus.

We will not go to war, says Clerides

Mario Modiano, Aug 15. Constantine Karamanlis, Greek Prime Minister, in a candid broadcast speech tonight said Greece was unable to make war on Turkey in Cyprus, because the odds were against it. He was addressing the nation on the radio and television to a background of reports that relations between Athens and Washington were worsening rapidly. Karamanlis said he had asked the United States to give up its air base at Athens airport and stop supporting the United States warships at Elefsis Bay, Athens. The reports that the United States had to do so, also confirmed that an aide from Dr Kissinger to the Greek Prime Minister, to visit Washington in view of United States willingness for a more participation in efforts to resolve the critical situation in Cyprus, had been declined. Prime Minister, in his broadcast tonight, said he would not support the removal of American warships from Greece. Outlining Government's reactions to the resumption of hostilities in Cyprus, he said: "I am withdrawing from our military alliance and any action which cannot be justified, be disclosed." Karamanlis said his government had inherited a situation created by the Greek dictatorship in 1973. He said he would not resort to the use of force. He said he had had to act with historical responsibility in the armed confrontation in Cyprus because of the need to protect the interests of the departed junta.



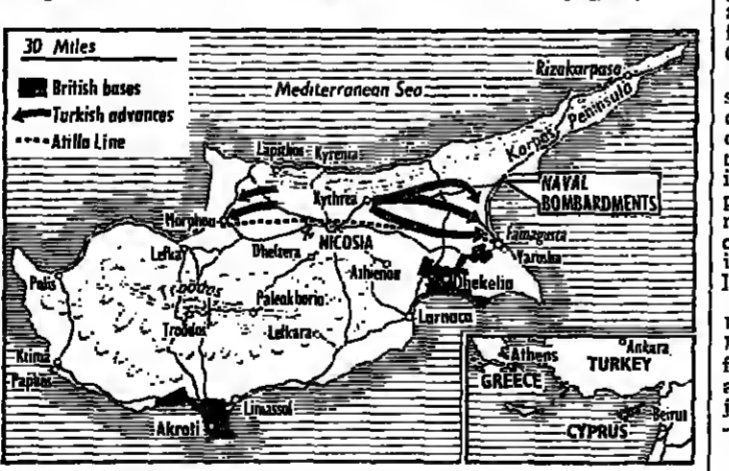
United Nations troops leap for the shelter of their armoured vehicle during an air raid on the outskirts of Nicosia yesterday.

RAF stands by as Fusilier colonel confronts armoured column

From Paul Martin, Famagusta, Aug 15. British and Turkish forces confronted each other today when a Turkish armoured column rolled in battle formation to the fringes of British sovereign base at Dhekelia. The confrontation arose as Turkish tanks and infantry descended on the port town of Famagusta after beating back Greek Cypriot forces in two days of fierce fighting. One Turkish armoured column of 30 tanks and 12 armoured personnel carriers swept to the north-east fringes of Dhekelia, just four miles short of Famagusta. The column ground to a halt and one of the tanks fired three shells inside the boundaries of the base. The Turks then took battle formation facing the base. British Scorpion tanks, on alert around the perimeter and along the approach road to Famagusta, rolled towards the Turks. As the two armoured forces massed before the unit might and again to they dispersed without a shot being fired. A report about the re-attack by the American bases in the area and discretion may be taken to the fact that this is Greece's trump card which will still be unclear. The Greek side would have been alerted to the move or disrupted by an air strike and a permanently based in Cyprus for military purposes. The confrontation lasted three hours. It was the first brush the British forces had

had with the Turks since the invasion of Cyprus was launched nearly four weeks ago. However, it served as a reminder to Britain what problems she might face with the Turks over her bases in Cyprus. Some British officers believe that the confrontation that arose today is only a taste of what might arise. Once it was resolved, the Turkish tanks and armoured personnel carriers swung northwards and headed for the old Famagusta road in the direction of the town. Their forward tanks are now at the town's perimeter. Less than an hour after they withdrew, a battalion of Greek Cypriot National Guard troops, including two armoured cars and lorries loaded with men and ammunition, tried to retreat through Dhekelia, but were turned back. They looked battle weary and were fleeing as the Turks were pushing into the entrance to Famagusta. They had come under three Turkish bombing and strafing raids in a day of intense fighting for Famagusta. The Turks have cut all other exits from the town. The only one that remains, the south-west coast road, runs through the British sovereign base area. After yesterday's fighting, the base authorities allowed hundreds of retreating Greek Cypriot soldiers to pass in convoy through the base to the southern town of Larnaca. The two armoured cars are among the few pieces of armour that the National Guard has left. But air power is the deciding factor in this war. Terror from the air has emptied Famagusta. The 21,000 inhabitants have swelled the ranks of the Greek Cypriot refugees of the Turkish invasion to more than 100,000. Most of those who fled Famagusta are now camped in the Athina Forest, along the road inside the British base at Dhekelia. Only the old and infirm remain.

Continued on page 8, col 5



Karamanlis says US backs Greek solution

Correspondent, Aug 15. Turkish blitz across Cyprus continued, observers saw a new rapprochement between the United States and Turkey. Mr Karamanlis, Prime Minister, told after a meeting today with William Macomber, US State Ambassador, that the views of the two countries' views on the Cyprus question are in favour of a geographical auto-administration. Mr Karamanlis said that the United States was in favour of a geographical auto-administration. Mr Karamanlis said that the United States was in favour of a geographical auto-administration.

Tourist firm flies hundred holidaymakers to Greece

By Stewart Tendler. A British tourist agency yesterday flew 100 holidaymakers to Athens in spite of a request from the Association of British Travel Agents to cancel holidays to most of the Eastern Mediterranean until the end of August. The association recommended the cancellations to its members on Wednesday after talks with the Foreign Office on the Cyprus crisis. Yesterday the recommendation was repeated but Olympic Holidays flew a party from Gatwick Airport, London, to the morning. As they were doing so, Thomson Holidays was moving its holidaymakers from the Greek mainland and the Greek islands. Olympic, a member of ABTA, decided to go ahead because, a spokesman said, "the ABTA statement was based on Foreign Office information, but we are in constant touch with our offices in Greece and our directors based their decision on what we were told." The flight to Athens should have been on Wednesday but was cancelled and passengers were prepared to go yesterday. Other flights run by Olympic are to go ahead. The spokesman said: "People do still want to go." A spokesman for ABTA said there would be a full investigation of Olympic's decision but the association could not force members to accept its recommendations. In a statement on the general situation yesterday ABTA said that airspace over Athens, Greece, and Rhodes was open and after further talks with the Foreign Office, association members were recommended to pick up people due to come home. No general evacuation was necessary and tour operators were left to decide whether to bring holidaymakers home before their holidays were over. During the day Thomson moved 270 people, all its customers in Greece and the Greek Islands, by ferry either to Corfu or to Brindisi. Corfu is exempted from the ABTA restrictions and some holidaymakers will finish their holidays on the island. Others, however, will be flown to Britain today. The Foreign Office continued to advise tourists in Turkey to stay if they wish and complete their holidays.

Mr Nixon called as Watergate witness

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, Aug 15. Lawyers for Mr John Ehrlichman have issued a subpoena on Mr Nixon, former President, to appear as a witness at the Watergate trial. The subpoena will be delivered directly to Nixon by California officials. The trial was due to begin on September 9, but will probably be postponed. Mr Ehrlichman, who was formerly Mr Nixon's chief adviser on domestic affairs, is one of the leading defendants in the case. He will preside at the trial to hold a hearing on Monday into a defence motion to postpone it. The defendants allege that their case has been unfairly prejudiced during the impeachment inquiry. Mr Leon Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor, submitted a response to the motion today, conceding "it seems only fair that the defendants be afforded a reasonable opportunity to listen to the many tapes subpoenaed by the prosecution and now being handed over to the prosecutors. The response also concedes that the court may wish to consider the question of pre-trial publicity at a later stage. Mr Ehrlichman's subpoena brings forward the need for a decision on how to treat the former President in Watergate matters. The position President Ford and others have adapted to since the decision by Mr Jaworski. It would be surprising, however, if he allowed the whole weight of the decision to fall on his shoulders. Mr Nixon was cited as an unindicted co-conspirator in the indictments of the seven Watergate defendants, of whom one, Mr Charles Colson, pleaded guilty to another charge, has since dropped out. The grand jury decided Mr Nixon had a prima facie case to answer. Mr Jaworski dissuaded the jury from indicting him, on the ground that a President in office could not be indicted. He is no longer President and, furthermore, the transcripts of conversations on June 23, 1972, from Mr Nixon by subpoena, greatly strengthen the case against him. A draft of the House Judiciary committee's final report has now been sent to members, together with a minority report by those Republicans who voted against impeachment. The committee concludes, unanimously, however, that the transcripts released on August 5 "confirm the evidence that from the beginning the President knowingly directed the cover-up of the Watergate burglary." It states: "Neither gratitude for his long service nor any additional agony by resigning, or a well-intentioned but misguided impulse for compassion and forgiveness should be permitted to obscure for history this committee's unanimous judgment that Richard Nixon, as President, committed certain acts for which he should have been impeached and removed from office." The minority report states: "We hope, too, that it will not be a greater burden on his conscience than it is now, that Richard Nixon, as President, committed certain acts for which he should have been impeached and removed from office." It was Richard Nixon, not his long time critics, who impeded the FBI's investigation of the Watergate affair by wrongly trying to implicate the CIA. It was Richard Nixon, not seasoned Nixon-baiters, who created and preserved the damaging evidence of that transgression, and who, knowing that it had been subpoenaed, by both this committee and the special prosecutor, concealed its terrible import until he could do so no longer. Washington, Aug 15.—President Ford today named Mr Philip Buchen, a close personal friend and former law partner, as his White House counsel, the job once held by Mr John Dean. —Reuter.

Holidaymakers are told to stay at home as Court Line collapses despite subsidy from Government

A huge rescue operation began last night for 4,000 holidaymakers stranded abroad by the collapse yesterday of Court Line Aviation, one of the country's two biggest package tour operators. The company stopped trading at 11.59 pm and steps are being taken to put it into liquidation. All flights by Clarksons, Horizon, 45, 48 Sports and Airfare stopped at 7 pm. The Civil Aviation Authority said it was working closely with the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) and British airlines to ensure that all Court Line holidaymakers abroad were brought home so far as possible on the due dates. Bonds of about £3.5m deposited with ABTA to meet such emergencies are available for flying home the stranded tourists. However, the 150,000 people thought to have bookings with Court Line for the rest of the summer face grave uncertainty. Forty Court Line flights left Britain yesterday, carrying 5,000 passengers. But passengers due to leave on package tour holidays last night were told not to go to Luton airport, where the company is based, but to stay at home until they have checked with their travel agent for alternative arrangements. The company's offices at Luton and Manchester were inundated with calls. The Department of Trade said last night that Mr Sborne, Secretary of State for Trade, had held talks with many interests in the hope that at least the holidays of those booked up to the end of September could be safeguarded, and that hotelkeepers and others overseas would have their contracts honoured. The statement added: "Unfortunately it has become clear that a comprehensive operation of this kind which met the requirements of all the parties involved could not be mounted. The Government's immediate concern is to ensure that these holidaymakers now abroad are brought home at the end of their holiday and that these are paid for. The Government has also asked the Civil Aviation Authority and ABTA to explore urgently what can be done for passengers booked with Court Line companies who have not yet left for their holidays. The company's financial collapse will not affect the Government's plans for a £16m takeover of the entire shipbuilding interest of Court Shipbuilders, which takes in Oxford and Sunderland. The Govern-

ment agreed to the takeover less than two months ago in an attempt to keep the holiday side of the business going. A Court Line employee at Luton said: "The news has come as a shock to all staff. We have no idea what will happen to us." The airline company operates 14 aircraft, including Lockheed TriStar jets, BAC 1-11s and Hawker Siddeley 12S jets. It has two helicopters also. "ABTA said last night that holidaymakers due to travel with Court Line companies in the next 72 hours should make contact with their ABTA travel agent this morning, and not go to airports. Horizon Midlands, based in Birmingham, emphasized in a statement last night that it was in no way affected by the liquidation. "All flights and holiday arrangements will operate entirely normally," it said. Maltourists London, whose holidaymakers normally use Court Line aircraft, said last night that all passengers due to fly to Malta today had been rebooked on Air Malta flights leaving from Heathrow. They urged all holidaymakers due to leave today to arrive at Heathrow Terminal 2 at noon.

Labour seeks partnership in ports, ships, oil, air, homes and haulage

By Maurice Corina, Industrial Editor. After months of Cabinet argument and detailed Whitehall studies, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, finally gave details in a White Paper yesterday of the Government's plans for greater state intervention in industry. Nationalization of the shipbuilding, aircraft, North Sea oil, and port industries and an extension of state control over road haulage and building are said in the document to represent "the whole of the Government's policy towards public ownership for the next Parliament." In addition, a state holding company called the National Enterprise Board, will be set up with wide powers to take shareholdings of up to 100 per cent in profitable private manufacturing enterprises. An as yet undisclosed number of big companies are to be asked to enter into three-year renewable planning agreements whereby Whitehall departments will be told their plans for investment spending, pricing, exports, employment, and even product development. Last night, there was a bowl of protest from industry, led by the Confederation of British Industry, whose president, Mr Ralph Batesman, described Labour's plans as "certain to create further damage to industry." Wearing a red Post Office Engineering Workers' Union tie, Mr Benn said at a press conference yesterday that the White Paper, entitled *The Regeneration of British Industry*, conformed with Labour's election manifesto, which had been misrepresented by propagandists. An initiative was being taken to stimulate reform and reconstruction, which most people knew to be long overdue. "The success of the policy we propose will depend upon winning wide public support," he said. Industry and government had to be partners in the pursuit of objectives that spelt success for industry and prosperity for the country. The relationship had to be closer, clearer, and more positive. The White Paper accordingly proposed "the creation of two new instruments: a system of planning agreements with major firms in the key sectors of industry, and a National Enterprise Board to provide the means for direct public initiatives in particular key sectors of industry." The board is to be a holding company with a statutory financial objective and paying a public dividend to the Exchequer on its earnings. It will start by managing the state's present shareholdings in industry, excluding British Petroleum, and then hand out money to companies for investment schemes normally taking place in their equity capital. Although working in much the same way as the old Industrial Reorganization Corporation, the NEB will in general retain the shareholdings it acquires. Sound companies with short-term difficulties will be encouraged to go to the NEB for finance or advice. The White Paper says the board's "main strength in manufacturing will come through the extension of public ownership in profitable manufacturing industry by acquisitions of individual firms in accordance with arrangements described in paragraphs 30 to 33 of the White Paper." Those paragraphs emphasize that acquisition of shareholdings should be with the agreement of the companies concerned. But some takeovers may be necessary to stop foreign buyers or to stimulate new competition. Deals worth £5m or more will go to Parliament for approval. No mention is made of which industries the NEB will intervene in, and Mr Benn was at pains yesterday to say that no list existed. The White Paper contains no references, such as were in Labour's election manifesto in February, to public ownership of machine tools, pharmaceuticals, and financial institutions such as banks and building societies. On planning agreements, the White Paper says there will be no statutory requirement on a company to conclude one with its sponsoring Whitehall department, but nevertheless there will be reserve powers to require that information shall be provided. Separate proposals are being worked out on the special needs of small companies. Multi-national companies are expected to cooperate in national planning, which will involve trade unionists. The Government proposes immediate talks with industry and with the National Economic Development Council on the best means of implementing the system of monitoring strategic

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Mr Ford may visit Europe

Washington, Aug 15.—President Ford may visit Western Europe and Japan at the end of this year, the White House said today. A White House source did not rule out visits to London, Paris, Bonn and Rome either before Mr Ford went to Japan or on his return journey.—Agence France-Presse.

20 feared dead in rail crash

Charleroi, Belgium, Aug 15.—A passenger train crashed on a bridge near here tonight and according to first reports between 10 and 20 people were feared dead. The accident happened on a bridge over the River Sambre outside Ponta-Celles. A derailed carriage crashed off the bridge on to a road.—Reuter.

Canaletto for museum

A drawing by Canaletto, "An Architectural Fantasy with Roman Amphitheatre near a Lagoon," accepted last year by the Government in lieu of estate duty, is to go to the Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle. Van Gogh purchase, page 18

Intimidation reports denied

Aug 15.—Acting Glafkos Clerides today said that he would be reappointed as Governor of the island. Mr Clerides issued a statement in a telephone conversation with Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister. Mr Clerides held an emergency meeting with Cabinet ministers, opposition leaders, trade union chiefs and business men today in a session which one report suggested might lead to a final ceasefire.—UPI and Reuter.

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£25	£374	£993	£1,789
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£35	£524	£1,393	£2,503
£40	£599	£1,593	£2,860
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HOME NEWS

Plans for enlarged Ulster police reserve force expected to be completed next month

From Robert Fisk Belfast Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is expected to complete plans next month for an enlarged police reserve force in Northern Ireland which might win the sympathies of "loyalists" who are calling for a home guard in Ulster.

would dismiss the Secretary of State "as an irrelevancy" and create their own security. The Royal Ulster Constabulary reserve has about 2,600 members, including 200 women, and is still 800 short of its establishment.



Mr Charles Gordon: "Coalition inevitable within five years"

New party's optimism on coalition

By Martin Huckerby Mr Charles Gordon explained in London yesterday how he came to start a new political party. It was because he felt he must make a personal attempt to right the ills of Britain.

Black group to boycott national forum on race relations

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent A group of influential black people say they will boycott a plan put to them for a national forum, backed by the Gulbenkian Foundation and the United Nations, which is intended to give them a voice in policy discussions.

Radiographers back on conditional truce

More than 250 radiographers, who are hoping to agree on a lump sum payment in advance of the Halsbury report, voted unanimously in Durham last night to return to work in all but one of the North-east's 60 hospitals.

Mestel keeps lead for chess title

From Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent Clacton Mestel retained the lead in the British Chess championship yesterday when he drew against Stean in round 10.

Muslim father fights school ruling

From Our Correspondent Bradford An immigrant father who has not sent his daughter to school for a year for religious reasons is to fight a ruling by Bradford magistrates that she must attend Mr Abdullah Patel, aged 36, an Indian, of Rydal Grove, Bradford, had objected to his daughter being directed to attend a mixed school because he said it was contrary to her Muslim religion.

All the emergency airlifts in the world won't solve the problems of Bangladesh.

There will always be floods in Bangladesh - year in and year out. The country is flat, criss-crossed by rivers fed by the world's highest mountains.

Warning on gifts to Aims of Industry

By a Staff Reporter As Aims of Industry, the free enterprise organization, steps up its campaign against Labour's plans for nationalization and state-control of industries with full-page advertisements in two national newspapers today, Mr Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party warns potential contributors to the organization that their contributions may not be charged against tax.

Three die in van

A man and two boys died when a van in which they were passengers hit a tree near Bodmin, Cornwall yesterday. They were Alan Phillips, aged 15, of Bodmin, and two brothers, Martin and Edward Pearce, aged 10 and 13, of Tywardreath.

Howling mob of supporters stopped traffic

Describing scenes when rival gangs of football supporters rioted at Luton Town's first game of the season against Southampton, Police Constable Gordon Day, a dog handler, told Luton magistrates yesterday that traffic was at a standstill because of 500 youths "milling around, running, shouting and swearing".

Yorkshire ga field closed by brine inflow

Britain's first big nat field at Lockton, north shire is to close next week as experts here have been unable to prevent salt water from the fractured strata from pumped out with the gas.

A don's lament

Professor Max Beloff, of the Independent University in today's issue of the Times Higher Education Supplement, says that there is a need to accept new ideas. Dr Mann comments on Annan's report on Essex.

War on Want 467 Caledonian Road, London N7 9BE Scottish War on Want, 214 Clyde St., Glasgow G1 4JZ

Luxury winter cruising to Madeira and the Canaries begins October 1st. Aznar Line, 26, 27, 28 Tower Place, London, EC3R 5BS. Tel: 01-626 5333.

Magistrates to be asked to summon players

A summons under a section of the Public Order Act dealing with threatening, abusive or insulting behaviour is being sought against footballers from Leeds and Liverpool by Mr Anthony Barlow, a newsagent at Epsom, Surrey.

Cycle hire at country park

From tomorrow visitors will be able to hire bicycles to explore Clumber Park, a National Trust property of 3,000 acres near Worksop, Nottinghamshire.

Soldier on murder charge

A corporal in the Army Caring Corps was charged yesterday with the murder of his wife, Mrs Patricia Anne Tullis, aged 26, who was found dead on the command golf course at Farnborough, Hampshire, early yesterday. He will appear at Aldershot Magistrates' Court today.

M5 crash kills child

A child died and nine people were injured four seriously, in a crash on the M5 near Weston-super-Mare yesterday.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS (Waves) are an advancing signal. Today Sun rises: 5.47 am, Sun sets: 8.22 pm. 30-day forecast The Meteorological Office issued the following forecast for the next 30 days.

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Little facts but great danger

Has the Government changed heart over State control and nationalization of industry? The White Paper makes it clear that the new proposals are even more dangerous even though the numbers and details of the companies affected are left out.

The White Paper makes it quite clear that the main object is to control many of Britain's big and efficient companies. A new departure is the extraordinary statement that it is to take 100% equity in a number of firms in order to 'act decisively'. Unlike the franker Green Paper last year it no longer talks about wanting to put socialists on the boards. This time it

talks about industrial democracy and the fact that the unions if they 'so wish' will be involved in planning agreements.

We challenge Mr. Benn to say why the unions themselves should not have to submit themselves to planning agreements.

It is an economically naive document in that it wonders why British companies sometimes invest overseas rather than in this country. If socialist politicians would only look at themselves they would find the answer.

The answer by British industry will be found at the bottom of this page.

**Say 'NO'
to the Elephant**



Issued by Aims of Industry in defence of free enterprise.

INDUSTRY WHITE PAPER

Powers sought for closer control of key industries

The White Paper on the Regeneration of British Industry, published yesterday, proposes the setting up of two new instruments to permit closer government control of industry.

The White Paper states: Britain's prosperity and welfare depend on the wealth generated by its industry and all those who work in it.

Since the war we have not as a nation been able for a variety of reasons, social, economic and industrial, to harness the resources of skill and ability we should be able to command.

Need for better relationship between partners

Successive governments have striven to correct these deficiencies, both by general economic measures and by direct industrial intervention.

The Government's main proposals for extending public ownership are set out in the manifesto on which the Labour Party fought the 1974 election.

In pursuit of the more general objectives for the relationship between industry and government, the White Paper proposes the creation of new instruments to permit closer government control of industry.

Planning agreements will bring about a closer understanding between companies and the Government in management—and the Government on the aims to be followed and the plans to be adopted in pursuit of them.

The National Enterprise Board will take over the ownership of public companies now held in a number of companies. It will be a new source of investment capital for industry, able to provide capital by loan or acquisition of shares.

The Government believes that this new initiative will contribute to the achievement of greater industrial efficiency, more and better investment, and higher returns on that investment.

contribute to the achievement of greater industrial efficiency, more and better investment, and higher returns on that investment.

The heart of this system will be a set of consultations between the Government and companies, leading to an agreement about plans for the following three years.

already very close, and extends beyond the relevant statutes governing the nationalized industries.

(c) It will act as a holding company to control and exercise central management of (i) certain existing government shareholdings vested in it; (ii) interests taken into public ownership under powers in the Industry Act, 1972.

(d) It will be a channel through which the Government will assist companies which are in short-term financial or managerial difficulties.

(e) It will be an instrument through which the Government will assist companies in areas of high unemployment.

(f) Government departments, the nationalized industries and private firms will be able to seek the advice of the NEB on financial and managerial issues.

(g) Its main strength in manufacturing will come through the extension of public ownership to profitable manufacturing industry by acquisitions of individual firms.

(h) It will have power to start new ventures and participate in joint ventures with companies in the private sector.

Information to be provided by Government: The Government's own intentions and plans will be set out on each of the primary purposes of a planning agreement.



Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, speaking at a London press conference to launch the White Paper yesterday.

manufacturing industry, it is appropriate that a part of its funds should have the character of equity rather than of fixed interest finance.

Relations with the Government: Within the framework of the available to it, the NEB will be free to exercise its commercial judgment in carrying out its functions.

Parliamentary control: The NEB will be set up under a new Industry Bill which will consolidate and develop existing legislation to promote a national industrial expansion.

Government ensure that the nation's resources are deployed to the benefit of all, by extending public ownership to profitable manufacturing industry in accordance with the policies defined below.

Acquisitions by, or on behalf of, the NEB may take place in a number of ways. The intention is that all holdings in companies, whether 100 per cent or in part.

Although the NEB will be principally concerned with profitable companies, it may also be called on to take over an ailing company which is in danger of collapse but needs to be maintained.

Provision of investment capital: Within the framework of government control outlined below, the NEB will have powers to make loans and to take shareholdings in companies where it considers that support within its financial allocation.

Restructuring industries: In exercising its powers to promote or assist in the reorganization or development of an industry the board may take any of the following actions.

Creating jobs: The Government considers the importance of industry in financial incentives to stimulate industrial and commercial expansion in areas of high unemployment.

Financial arrangements: The National Enterprise Board will be funded by the Government, and the Secretary of State for Industry will be empowered to make approval of the Treasury, to make funds available by way of loans or in the form of public dividend capital.

Future acquisitions: The NEB will be the instrument by which the

Government ensure that the nation's resources are deployed to the benefit of all, by extending public ownership to profitable manufacturing industry in accordance with the policies defined below.

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Acquisitions by, or on behalf of, the NEB may take place in a number of ways. The intention is that all holdings in companies, whether 100 per cent or in part.

Although the NEB will be principally concerned with profitable companies, it may also be called on to take over an ailing company which is in danger of collapse but needs to be maintained.

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Provision of investment capital: Within the framework of government control outlined below, the NEB will have powers to make loans and to take shareholdings in companies where it considers that support within its financial allocation.

Restructuring industries: In exercising its powers to promote or assist in the reorganization or development of an industry the board may take any of the following actions.

Creating jobs: The Government considers the importance of industry in financial incentives to stimulate industrial and commercial expansion in areas of high unemployment.

Financial arrangements: The National Enterprise Board will be funded by the Government, and the Secretary of State for Industry will be empowered to make approval of the Treasury, to make funds available by way of loans or in the form of public dividend capital.

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HOME NEWS

Takeover moves 'will aggravate crisis'

By Our Political Staff Conservatives and Liberals criticized the White Paper on industry yesterday for failing to meet industry's needs.

Mr Heseltine, the Conservative's spokesman on trade and industry, said the proposals were ill conceived and irrelevant to industrial needs. Not only would they aggravate what the Prime Minister had described as the worst economic crisis for 30 years, but they would divert energy and attention from its solution.

"They would commit a Labour Government with an overall majority to nationalize some industries outright, and would set up a National Enterprise Board (NEB) to take control of an undefined and limitless range of companies."

"No one knows," he said, "which companies are to be selected for takeover. The criteria laid down in the White Paper are so vague as to leave total discretion in the hands of a Labour Government, which will have the power to give specific or general directions to the National Enterprise Board."

If Labour obtains a majority in Parliament, compulsory acquisition of companies would be ensured, and in the present circumstances in which the Government had drained industry of its cash, there would be nothing to prevent the NEB from buying companies through the stock market at knockdown prices.

The most sinister weapon of state interference, he added, would be the pressure exercised to push companies into a suffocating net of state control called planning agreements.

Agreements under the White Paper would be coerced first. None of the proposals could be seen in isolation. They had to be seen against the background of the cash shortage and crisis of confidence afflicting industry. They would increase the uncertainty and further threaten investment.

The attitude of Mr John Pardo, the Liberals' spokesman on economic affairs, was one of disappointment. He felt that the White Paper would lead neither to a return to industrial democracy, nor to the industrial revolution which the Tory Party would have everyone believe would follow its implementation.

He welcomed some features of the White Paper, which he said he detected much of the analysis of the failings of industry to be found in Liberal pamphlets of the early 1960s.

He agreed that government and industry had been too far apart and should be brought into closer partnership; that industry should be fully accountable for the investment it gets from the taxpayer; and with the renewed commitment to regional development implicit in the White Paper.

However, he pointed out that the Government's proposals for industrial democracy and ours are two entirely different things. The Government states quite clearly that planning agreements will be drawn up in close consultation with trade union representatives, and thereby give the unions a say.

To Labour, an extension of industrial democracy is simply another name for the extension of the monopoly powers of organized labour. That is not democracy at all.

Report programme yesterday about the differences between Labour's manifesto for the election and the White Paper proposals. He added: "I want to look at the policy in terms of the needs of the nation."

The Government was trying to reverse the long-term trend of industrial decline, which went on, would be disastrous. There was no reason why it should go on.

"The planning agreements going to be voluntary. They would be recognized in law, but what we are bound to have, what we are bound to have, is disclosure of information."

Businesses would be asked to disclose to their own work people and to the Government information about their long-term planning, so long as it was commercially sensitive or affected national security or other public interests.

His experience over 10 years as a minister involved with industry was that the planning agreement would be welcome to some companies. It would give them certainty about the future.

But, he added: "We are determined not to repeat a terrible mistake of the present government in trying to buy enforceable contracts—in case planning agreements—in our relations with industry."

Mr Murray, TUC general secretary, welcomed the Government plans (our Labour Staff writes). There could be few more important priorities than making the best use of plant and equipment. The Government are absolutely right to come forward with some proposals to meet this need.

(TUC) general council are record in supporting the need for a new public agency in field of investment and foreign capital. Plans for agreements for companies over a certain size.

"These proposals dovetail naturally with the general principles of our own suggestions for joint formulation of these plans. They will have a beneficial direction of two-fold benefit for large companies with unions having a really effective voice in policy-making, both the private and public sectors of the economy."

CBI dismayed: Mr Benn's proposals were condemned by the Confederation of British Industry (the Press Association reports). Mr Ralph Bremner, the organization's president, said: "I am firmly convinced that the threats of nationalization, the proposed planning agreements, and the prospect of a mammoth National Enterprise Board—broad state control across the private sector will be greeted with dismay by the whole industry community."

"The White Paper provides no answer to our arguments, no constructive proposals, no way of ending underlying 'industrial democracy'."

Companies to outline planning systems

PLANNING AGREEMENT PROCEDURE: A planning agreement will not be an agreement in the sense of a contract enforceable at law.

Instead, reflect the outcome of discussions between a company, the Government and its employees, the course of which it is hoped agreement will have been reached about the shape and direction of the company's plans and its relationship to the Government's economic objectives.

The kind of information each company is asked to provide for its planning system and its accounting arrangements. In company's with corporate planning arrangements the normal pattern is for plans to be revised annually and rolled forward to a further year.

At the same time account is taken of the extent to which the company has succeeded in achieving its planning objectives in the past year.

The Government have it in mind that the arrangements should reflect this approach: companies would be asked to provide appropriate government departments with information on their plans and progress.

Labour allowed to set the pace too long, Tories told

By Our Political Staff There was always the danger of the Conservative Party's trying to 'scramble together' a range of proposals to match the Labour programme at every general election.

Mr Rippon, opposition spokesman on Foreign, Commonwealth and European Affairs, said at Hexham, yesterday.

"For too long," he said, "we have allowed Labour to make the running and to indoctrinate the electorate into expecting all parties to offer lavish plans for government action."

without deadly results. Conservative Party drew strength from any initiative but was subversive in none.

Speaking in Bristol, Mr Hailsham of St Marylebone, former Lord Chancellor, said it was clear that there would be an October election. He hoped it would be a party election.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'High Plan remove maker sites' and 'What it tin'.

HOME NEWS

Red Lion Sq inspector died of natural causes, inquest finds

Verdict of death from natural causes was recorded yesterday at an inquest at Barking, London, into the death of Inspector David Gishorne, 36, who died last week while on duty at Red Lion Square, London.

Inspector Gishorne was taken to hospital when he collapsed a few minutes after being on duty at the demonstration in Red Lion Square to protest against the death of a man, Kevin Gately, aged 20, who was shot by the police.

Dr Goodliffe, however, thought the blood pressure was due to the police station incident, and that it would go down in a few days and he would be fit for work.

He said Mr Gishorne's collapse was precipitated by the sawing of wood. He believed that since the collapse came 24 hours after the demonstration, the sawing was the main factor, "but it is impossible to be dogmatic on that point."

Professor Keith Simpson, the pathologist, said the inspector's heart had increased in weight by nearly twice normal, with a thickening of the left ventricle. He also found very high blood pressure, which he thought had been present for two or three years at least.

The inspector had had a weakening of a wall of a blood vessel at the front of the brain, and that had burst.

In other cases he had found evidence to suggest that an injury had caused such a rupture. But in Mr Gishorne's case he found nothing to suggest that injury had played any part in the final rupture.

Unless there were symptoms after an hour or so of the demonstration, he did not think there was any relationship between the events of June 15 and the rupture.

The coroner, suggesting that the police might reconsider their medical examination procedures, said he was not laying any criticism but "no doubt this would be inquired into in a proper manner".

An inquiry into the demonstration is to be held by Lord Justice Scarman. He will begin taking evidence on September 2.

amaran rescue
Mrs Kenneth Rulton, 61, of Elm Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, and three children rescued by a trawler from a boat which had capsized in the sea near the town.

High-tide alert
Plans have been drawn up to remove more than 3,000 holiday-makers from low-lying campsites in west Dorset this weekend if they are threatened by tides, which will be the highest for a hundred years.

Four boys charged after rail man's death

From Our Correspondent Glasgow

A report was submitted yesterday to the Procurator Fiscal in Glasgow after Glasgow police had charged four boys, aged between 10 and 15 years, all belonging to the Barlanark district of the city, with maliciously damaging overhead electrical equipment, which resulted in the death of Mr Joseph Conroy, aged 45, a British Rail electric train driver.

He was struck on the head with an insulator, which had been left dangling from the high-powered overhead cables. It crashed through his cab windshield near Garrowhill, on the Airdrie-Balloch line.

Det Chief Inspector John McVicar, head of Glasgow's northern division CID, said yesterday: "The boys were taken to the police station and cautioned and charged in the presence of their parents and then allowed to go home with them. They were charged with causing malicious damage to British Rail property, overhead electricity equipment."

The report to the fiscal will go in the Crown Office in Edinburgh, where a decision will be made as to any court appearance. The police emphasized that the boys had not been charged with causing Mr Conroy's death.



Sir Adrian Boulton, president of the London Philharmonic Orchestra accepting its new £8,000 insulated transporter van in London yesterday from Gerd Hoffmann (left) of Mercedes-Benz

Big jump in recruits to the Army and RAF

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent

Big increases in recruiting for the Army and the RAF were recorded between April 1 and June 30, the first quarter of the recruiting year. Only the Royal Navy figures continued to decline.

The increase over the same period last year is attributable partly to the raising of the school-leaving age, which pared last year's figures to a minimum. The Army's junior intake was up by 932, a rise of 105 per cent on the same quarter in 1973.

Britain's uncertain economic future is also thought to be a big factor, because adult recruiting is also climbing steadily as more young men turn to the security offered by the armed forces.

Despite a small rise in Royal Marines recruiting the Royal Navy and Marines combined total was down to 1,345 compared with 1,509, a drop of 11 per cent.

The total Army figures were 4,807 compared with 3,508, a rise of 37 per cent, and the RAF's at 1,099 compared with 601, up by 83 per cent. The total for the three Services was 7,251 instead of 5,618, a 29 per cent improvement on 1973.

The RAF figures have been distorted for some time because of a planned reduction in strength, so the rise of 83 per cent is to some extent artificial.

The Ministry of Defence must be encouraged by the returns in general, after a bleak period. Commenting on the army improvement, it said that prospects for the recruiting year were most encouraging. On June 30 the total strengths of the forces with last year's equivalent figures in brackets, were: Royal Navy and Royal Marines 77,318 (80,839); Army 170,376 (176,875); RAF 97,696 (103,492).

Divided Labour meets on Scottish issue

From Ronald Faux Glasgow

Labour delegates, still divided over the issue of Scottish devolution, met tomorrow in Glasgow to settle the party's policy on the matter.

There is no sign that the two sides have come any closer to compromise since the dispute began. The party's Scottish executive remains resolutely against the type of elected assembly supported by the national executive in London.

If the powerful card votes of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of Mineworkers are used, however, the Scottish executive will probably be defeated decisively.

Mr Allan Campbell McLean, chairman of Labour's Scottish Council, who opposes the national executive's decision, said yesterday: "The so-called anti-devolutionists on the Scottish executive are not in fact totally 'anti'. Indeed, they favour an enormous devolution of power to the working class, but they are against yet another layer of mini-parliamentarians, which is what an elected assembly would inevitably become."

Other Scots believe that the national executive in London has proposed a plan that would lead to demarcation disputes, and that the form of assembly favoured by London would fit uneasily into the pattern of Scottish local government.

A truly effective assembly, they feel, would have to hold absolute fiscal control, and to set up such a body would amount to separatism for Scotland. They wonder if the Scottish TUC would want such a separation in an integrated economy. The STUC had said that it would be impossible to have devolution for trade, industry and employment. That is taken as an indication that thinking on devolution has become muddled.

Some Scots also believe that to support the style of devolution suggested by London would look like appeasement of the Scottish nationalists. In the long run, they say, that might badly damage Labour's cause in Scotland because it would seem no more than expedient scrambling after a fashionable idea.

Those in favour of devolution emphasize the importance for the party's credibility of having a strong vote in support of the national executive.

Mr Jim Sillars, MP for South Ayrshire and a principal campaigner for a Scottish assembly, believes that the conference, which closes on Sunday, will be of great importance. It is vital, he says, that Labour should act decisively, throw out the Scottish executive's decision against devolution, and vote for an assembly that would have power to remedy the disadvantages of the present system of governing Scotland.

'The worst reported big city in the world' to have its own regional morning journal

Journalist to launch a daily for Londoners

By Alan Hamilton

Although the English are among the world's most avid newspaper readers, their capital city is one of the few that lacks a morning newspaper devoted to its affairs and interests. That omission, it is hoped, will be rectified next January with the launching of a new daily.

It is being prepared by Mr Peter Paterson, aged 43, a journalist with 26 years' experience, who has been industrial correspondent of *The Sunday Telegraph* and assistant editor of the *New Statesman*. He plans to produce the new newspaper, to be called *The Globe*, every weekday from Monday to Friday, on a launching budget of only £175,000. He said that one interested backer had provided him with office space and a well known trade union was ready to put up money.

He hopes to produce a regional-style paper on the model of the *Yorkshire Post* or the *Newcastle Journal*, covering local affairs in detail and depth.

"London is the worst reported big city in the world," he said. "But because it is such an international centre of diplomacy and business I aim to have good foreign news coverage as well."

The newspaper's outlook, he said, would be "independently radical"; he has learnt much from the so-called underground press.

Mr Paterson estimated that with a 24-page paper, selling at about 8p, he would need a daily circulation of about 70,000 to break even, without reliance on advertising.

He proposed to use web-offset machines at a large commercial printers. In the right circumstances that printing process can be markedly cheaper than letterpress production. Typesetting would be by photographic means in the hands of another contractor. By confining circulation to London, he hopes to avoid the great expense of distribution.

Mr Paterson said he had kept the printing unions fully informed of his plans and had met with no serious resistance. He denied that he was seeking to breach established Fleet Street production methods. "We aim to be a regional newspaper not a national one," he emphasized.

The Globe, he said, would employ about twenty-five journalists.

17th-century York remains bound for US

From Our Correspondent York

American archaeologists are taking home parts of a seventh-century house they recently unearthed at York. While British archaeologists worked on medieval remains near by, the American team from Rutgers University, New Jersey, uncovered a city mansion built in 1650.

Parts of the facade of Saltmarsh House, which was demolished earlier this century to make way for a brewery, with fittings and pottery, will cross the Atlantic for comparison with English colonial sites being excavated there. The York excavations uncovered well-preserved foundations revealing many interesting features.

"Such recent remains are beneath the dignity of most British archaeologists", Professor Barbara Liggett, said, "but we find them relevant to the colonial period in the United States".

Father drowned in trying to rescue sons

A father was drowned yesterday while trying to save his two sons as they were blown out to sea on an air bed off Skegness, Lincolnshire.

Mr Maurice Simpson, aged 35, used a rubber canoe in an attempt to reach his sons, Alan, aged 14, and Maurice, aged 10.

The boys were rescued. Their mother, who watched the rescue attempt from the beach, was treated for shock. The family were on holiday from Hayner Grove, Western Coyney, Loogton, Stoke-on-Trent.

Human chain: Lyn Stocker, aged 11, of Blofield, near Norwich was rescued by a holidaymaker when she was swept out to sea while bathing at Winerton beach, near Great Yarmouth, yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Mr Gerald Bevan, of Waldels Lane, Great Warley, Walsall, Staffordshire, swam out 200 yards to reach her. Other bathers made a human chain to bring her ashore.

Isn't it time you were seen in one?

How long have you been telling yourself, if not everyone else, that the Jaguar is your sort of car? And how much longer will it be before you do something about it? Consider your reasons for holding back.

Satisfaction with your present car? This feeling might well disappear after a test drive in an XJ6 or XJ12. The cost? Most unlikely, we should think; the Jaguar's outstanding value for money is legendary, and in its class, probably unique. Or do you perhaps feel some-

how that the reality of the Jaguar can never match the impressions you have cherished over the years? Rest assured. There is still nothing like a Jaguar. The combination of superb finish and excellent engineering will live up to your highest expectations,

and in all probability, comfortably exceed them. You know you can see yourself in a Jaguar. Isn't it time to stop reflecting?



HOME NEWS

Medieval rights to land rejected

Mr David Owen Jones, who invoked medieval rights to the gardens of some of the people in his village, had his application dismissed by a Commons Commission in Winchester yesterday.

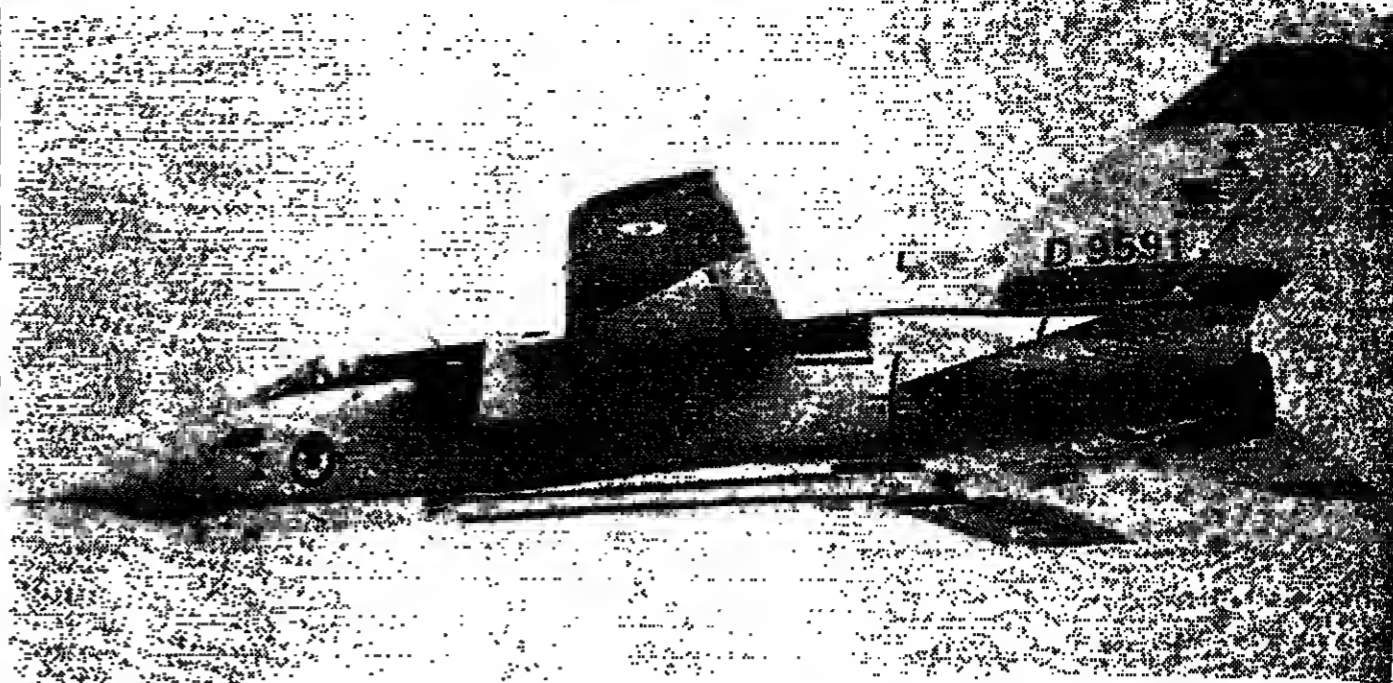
Print unions' backing sought for new paper

By Raymond Perman Labour Staff The launching of the Scottish Daily News, the workers' co-operative government paper, is being delayed by the closure of the Beaverbrook plant in Glasgow.

The ministry Wally wins the day -almost

From Our Correspondent Southampton The battle of Salisbury Plain is over for the Wallies of Stonehenge for the time being.

WEST EUROPE



The prototype of the multi-role combat aircraft jointly developed by Britain, West Germany and Italy on its first test flight at Manching airport, near Munich, on Wednesday

France reported to have carried out another nuclear test

From Richard Wigg Paris, Aug 15 As usual, there was no official comment here on Australian reports that France has carried out another nuclear test in the atmosphere in the Pacific, the sixth in the present series.

1944, declared that France knew her liberty and independence could not be considered "winning" without reference to the other European countries.

d'Estaing has promised that testing in future years will be underground, though M. Chirac has added the rider "within the limits of the possible".

Calls for more austerity in Italy

From Peter Nichols Rome, Aug 15 With parliamentarians the rest of the country's greatest public holiday year, both Signor Colombo, the Minister of Treasury, and Signor Carli, the Governor of Italy, stated today enough had yet been met the country's difficulties.

Grapes and pears are best buys

Shortage of sugar is a real difficulty for many housewives this weekend. The wetter weather has brought many soft fruit crops such as blackberries and raspberries to their peak.

Food prices

Patricia Tisdall

At retail prices between 12p and 13p a pound. Apples, however, are scarce and expensive because supplies from the southern hemisphere have not been succeeded by the European crop.

about 5p a quarter are very good value. The Food Price Service, compiled by the Department of Prices indicates that for beef and lamb there should be continuing reductions.

Boy hit with golf club

Stephen Thomas, aged 12, of Milner Road, Sherwood, Nottingham, was admitted to Derby Royal Infirmary with a fractured skull yesterday, after a golfer had accidentally struck him with a golf club at the Woodthorpe Park course, Nottingham.

Orvieto seeks to preserve heritage

From Peter Nichols Rome, Aug 15 Signor Italo Torroni, Mayor of Orvieto, states in no uncertain terms that the city has known no building speculation, nor will. Yet Orvieto has become an important case for the conservationists who have visualized pickaxes at work a stone's throw from the great cathedral.

Their letter, also sent off to the Mayor of Orvieto, touched on the night clubs in which the air conditioning functions but not the toilets; there are splendid streets reduced to nastiness by shows of souvenirs for tourists.

Orvieto in the past has depended largely on agriculture, but a type of old-fashioned agriculture which modern conditions despise. An effort should be made to bring it up to date and make it the source of economic advantage as it has been in the past.

France detail drugs suspect

Paris, Aug 15.—Four women have been detained by the French drug squad in France in connection with a 165lb cache of heroin, police in New York announced today.

Advertisement for National Westminster Bank. Text: "The night is young. You're fresh out of money. NatWest could do something about it." Includes logo and bank name.

Advertisement for National Westminster Bank Group. Text: "You arrive safely. Your money doesn't. NatWest could do something about it." Includes logo and bank name.

Large advertisement for British Caledonian. Text: "Let's go to EUROPE". Includes map of Europe, list of destinations, and flight details.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off. Includes words like "operator", "banned", "offices", "paper", "An", "mopped", "Spain", "abolish", "wage", "church".

EST EUROPE

Demonstrator killed
Lisbon police
fire on banned rally

Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, Aug 15—A demonstrator was shot and several injured last night when police fired on a rally here in favour of the Angolan freedom fighters. The rally had been banned by the Armed Forces Movement and the provisional government as "inopportune" this week the junta public programme for an independence. The rally at Lisbon Sports Palace was barred by police, and people dived into a protective sea of tear gas, waving banners and shouting slogans. An attempt to break through the police was answered again by tear gas. Police waded in with clubs and batons. Even people sitting on the ground were pelted with tear gas. The military police fired, leaving the civilian demonstrators in a panic. When the demonstrators began screaming and shouting their police opened fire and a young man, aged 19, was hit in the head, throat and chest. A German tourist, who was sitting next to him, was also hit. A second burst of gunfire followed, but no further casualties have been reported.

Bomb wrecks offices of
Mozambique paper

Lisbon, Aug 15—A bomb attack by terrorists belonging to right-wing movements wrecked the offices of the Mozambique newspaper, Noticias, early this morning. The attack took place after most of the newspaper's personnel had left for home. A group of unidentified men entered the newspaper building in the heart of Lisbon's business centre. Police sources here said the night watchmen were forced to flee. A few minutes later a powerful explosion rocked the place, blowing part of the building away and starting a fire. A city fire brigade brought the blaze under control, but it is unlikely that Noticias will be able to resume operations in the near future.

Life of moderate Angolan
leader kidnapped

Luanda last week which claimed 30 lives. The sprawling shanty townships were quiet today during the public holiday marking the day the Portuguese recaptured the city from the Dutch in 1648. Portuguese soldiers, black and white, patrolled the slum areas sising on benches in open lorries with rifles at the ready. But on at least one lorry the soldiers had red carnations sprouting from the barrels of their guns and exchanged friendly waves with the townspeople. The military junta is expected to name within the next few days a civil administration which will operate the territory until a transitional government containing elements of the liberation movements is appointed.

Desrat's role
ruled by
court decision

Our Correspondent
Aug 15
Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe has ruled that laws passed by the Bundestag are not required as long as such approval was not given to the rule. The court said that the ratification of the laws was not required as long as the Bundestag would have to be decided in an individual case whether or not a law was in force last night was in line with a change of law age pensions. The government of Rhineland-Palatinate took the issue to court because they claimed the law which was passed by the Bundestag was not to the approval of the Bundestag.

Probi for churchmen

Our Correspondent
Aug 15
The Central Committee of the Council of Churches in Nairobi is to hold a meeting next year, responding to an invitation from the Kenyan government. The invitation from the Kenyan government was because of mounting concern there, the threat to national unity, and the number of church members who were in prison. It was not considered an appropriate choice, but Kenya is to provide all necessary facilities.

OVERSEAS

Gunman in Seoul shoots down
wife of President Park in
assassination attempt at theatre

Seoul, Aug 15—A gunman today killed the wife of President Park Chung Hee of South Korea in an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the President as he was making a speech in a crowded theatre. A teenage girl in the audience was also shot dead. The gunman ran screaming down the aisle while the President was speaking in commemoration of Korea's liberation from Japanese occupation in the Second World War. Watched by 2,500 people in the theatre and a huge television audience, he opened fire at the stage. President Park ducked behind the lectern and women later his wife slumped to the floor, wounded in the head. A schoolgirl of 17 in the third row was hit by a bullet and died instantly. Mrs Park, aged 49, died in Seoul National University Hospital six hours after an operation. The President and their three children were at the bedside. Korean women greatly admired Mrs Park, who was regarded as a typical national beauty. She loved to wear traditional Korean clothing and was rarely seen in Western dress. The gunman was wounded by security guards in the theatre and arrested. He was Mun Se Kwang, aged 22, who

was born in Japan but had Korean nationality. He lived in Osaka, Japan, and belonged to an anti-Park youth group of young Koreans living in Japan. Osaka police told the Korean authorities they now knew that Mun Se Kwang left for Seoul on August 6 carrying a passport in the name of Yukio Yoshi, another Korean who is a Japanese citizen and lives in Osaka. Mr Yoshi today went to the police in Osaka after newspapers, the radio and television carried reports about the shooting in Seoul and mentioned his name. Mr Tanaka, Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Kimura, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Hashimoto, general secretary of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, sent messages of sympathy to President Park. The South Korean Justice Ministry prohibited Japanese nationals from leaving the country after the assassination attempt. Korean residents of Japan who are visiting their home country were ordered not to leave South Korea until further notice. The broadcasting system and all private radio and television stations suspended programmes prepared for the twenty-ninth anniversary of Korea's liberation and put out programmes mourning Mrs Park's death. Since President Park seized power in a coup as an army

Knesset rejects West Bank poll

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Aug 15
The Knesset today declined to call for a national referendum on the future of occupied Jordanian territory. It thus gave the Government a green light to conduct peace negotiations with Jordan on the basis of a territorial compromise. However, the Government of Mr Rabin remains committed to

hold a new parliamentary election before concluding a treaty that will involve yielding parts of the West Bank of Jordan. This commitment was reaffirmed by Mr Haim Zadok, the Minister of Justice, before the Knesset vote in Jerusalem today. The move for a referendum was in the form of a private members' Bill sponsored by seven deputies of the Likud party, which maintains that the West Bank of Jordan is part of the historic Jewish homeland and therefore inalienable. The motion was defeated by 53 to 42 votes. The Government coalition of Labour and Independent Liberals was supported by the left-wing opposition groups. Likud had the support of religious parties.

Ghost writer
angers
Congress
with hoax

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Aug 15
A solution to the problem of finding a new Vice-President is proposed in the congressional Record today. Members of Congress have the right of inserting speeches which they have not actually delivered, or indeed anything that takes their fancy into that document. It was not at all surprising therefore that a proposal under the name of Representative Earl Landgrebe, of Indiana, should have appeared in it today. "Mr Speaker," it stated, former President Nixon's mother was a saint, by his own admission in his farewell message to the White House staff. But he omitted to mention his own saintly qualities in that wonderful and touching address. "A terrible mistake has been made. The bloodythirsty media has wrought a heinous crime on the American people by viciously distorting the harmless tale of Watergate. Mr Nixon is no criminal, but a patriot, loyal to his friends, determined not after all, was he bugging at the Democratic national committee? Leftist fellow-travellers, Mr Speaker. By God, I hope he listened closely. The statement then proposes that President Ford should name Mr Nixon Vice-President, and then resign in his favour. Mr Landgrebe was, indeed, one of Mr Nixon's staunchest supporters and this parody of his style and sentiments burts the more because of its fidelity to the original. But parody it is, and Representative Landgrebe, and the congressional authorities, are much incensed. Some unkind person simply sent the alleged speech to the Record and it was put in unverified. The Speaker of the House is now trying to find the perpetrator of the hoaxes and to improve the Congress's publishing arrangements.

Senator might
drop objection
to Soviet trade

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Aug 15
Senator Henry Jackson (Democrat, Washington) indicated today that he may be willing to modify his amendment to the trade Bill now before Congress. The change occurred after his breakfast this morning with President Ford and Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State. The senator said today that he was encouraged by the concern and interest that the President was showing in this matter. In response to pressure from the Administration, an aide to the senator noted that "there is some movement on the part of the Soviet Union, but so far nothing has been nailed down." In the event of firm evidence of a change in Soviet policies on emigration and harassment, Senator Jackson said he would be prepared to propose an amendment to his amendment to the trade Bill, granting the President "some discretionary power" with regard to trade with the Soviet Union.

United States District Court
FOR THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
JOHN M. MITCHELL, et al.
To RICHARD M. NIXON
Presidential Campaign
San Clemente, California
YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to appear in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in the City of Washington, D. C. on the 9th day of September, 1974, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. to testify on behalf of defendant John D. Ehrlichman in the above entitled action, and to remain until called in for trial of that cause, when called.
Command performance: the subpoena served on Mr Richard Nixon, former President of the United States, by Mr John Ehrlichman, his former aide, a defendant in the Watergate trial.

Senora Peron
purges more
Cabinet leftists

Buenos Aires, Aug 15—The Cabinet purge begun by President Isabel Peron this week appears to be aimed at terminating the inertia which has paralysed the Government since the death of General Peron. The purge of alleged left-leaning ministers is to continue, according to a big-ranking Government adviser, who confirmed today that Senora Peron had resolved to weed out ineffective officials and put an end to "political and armed subversion". The massive repression unleashed against the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), which attacked the Army in Cordoba and Catamarca provinces on Sunday, showed clearly that the new President has decided to smash the guerrilla movement. After 40 days spent in mourning, Senora Peron is seen as taking a firm grip on the reins of power—Agence France Presse.

Rhodesia calls in jets to
rout border guerrillas

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Aug 15
Rhodesian security forces are flushed with victory and celebrating one of the most decisive weeks of the 20-month-old war against guerrillas on the north-eastern border. Fourteen raiders were killed this week—eight in one battle yesterday in an area between the white farming centres of Bidura and Mount Darwin. This brings to 373 the number of guerrillas killed by security forces since December, 1972, when the border war was renewed. Forty-two members of the security forces have died, the last a 42-year-old reservist farmer. Journalists were flown into the area of the latest battle in line with a new policy of giving more information to the press. Troops described how a group of guerrillas were spotted early yesterday. Within 20 minutes helicopters flew in crack troops. The guerrillas opened fire from hidden positions and then scattered, but the hovering helicopters pinpointed them and the action started again. Aircraft were then called up to strafe the guerrillas. After the clash the bodies of eight blacks were found, some wearing Chinese-made clothing. The Government has disclosed that nearly 3,000 black civilians came into Rhodesia from Mozambique earlier this year because of unrest caused by the Frelimo operations near the eastern Rhodesian border. Most had returned but the Rhodesian Government was still supporting 206 who had lost their crops. According to a Government spokesman, Operation Overlord—the resettlement of more than 46,000 tribespeople in protected villages—is virtually complete. People from the Chiveshe tribal trust land north of Salisbury, who had been harassed by guerrillas for more than a year, were now living behind wire

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tasted a Satan's Swizzle? You should do so as soon as possible), and serve you with delicious Caribbean food. Marinated flying fish, Calalou soupe creole, Crab backs, Pepperpot—nothing dispels the mists of London so fast. There is European food too, of course, for people who like the mists of London. But even they will probably listen to the multi-channel calypsos on their individual stereo headphones. Excellent inter-city air services connect with our non-stop flights from all parts of the UK. Fly with us, next time. You'll have more fun on board, and you'll arrive in better time and in better shape.

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CYPRUS

Mr Callaghan still at the centre of diplomatic activity to pick up pieces from Cyprus conflict

By Our Foreign Staff
While the Turkish invasion force on Cyprus was completing its advance on Famagusta, Mr James Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, was again the centre of diplomatic activity, seeking a solution to the crisis.

Like the British, Dr Luns appeared to believe there was little that could be done until the fighting in Cyprus had stopped. After his meeting with Mr Callaghan, he said that no spectacular action could be expected in the immediate future.

resort to arms, although, in view of the Karamanlis Government's fragile political base, this cannot be ruled out entirely. Greek inaction, it is thought, is as much due to heavy diplomatic pressure by Britain and the United States as to the realization that Greece would lose in a war against Turkey.



Rocket strike at Nicosia. Smoke from a new salvo from Turkish aircraft rises in front of the Hilton hotel. Press cars are splattered with earth thrown up by another hit near by.

Britain's Phantoms protecting evacuation

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent
The RAF Phantom Squadron in Cyprus has been re-assigned as an air defence fighter squadron after the establishment of an "air defence identification zone" by the Turkish Air Force around the island coast-line.

Austrian protest at napalm attack on UN car

Vienoa, Aug 15.—Three Austrian soldiers killed in Cyprus yesterday were victims of a napalm attack by a Turkish aircraft, officials said today. The Austrians, serving with the United Nations peacekeeping force, were returning from a mediation mission when they were attacked.

vehicle. Despite this, there followed a directed attack with napalm. A Defence Ministry official said. Dr Erich Bielka-Karlreut, the Austrian Foreign Minister, warned Turkey that such incidents could jeopardize the traditional friendship between the two countries.

Turkey censured over UN deaths by Dr Waldheim

New York, Aug 15.—Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, has protested to Turkey over incidents in Cyprus in which United Nations troops were killed and wounded, his spokesman said today.

Malik, of the Soviet Union, who is the current president of the Security Council. He cut short a holiday in his native Austria when the Cyprus crisis deepened and returned to New York last night after discussing the situation in London with Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Wilson, the Prime Minister.

US facing disaster over Greek relations

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Aug 15
The United States Government, facing a disaster in its policy towards Greece, is searching for ways to retrieve the situation. No solution is immediately apparent.

Greek civilians flee air strikes

Continued from page 1.
One Greek Cypriot family flagged down my car to ask where were the Turks. When told, they pointed to a sick old man in their tiny cottage whom they said could not be moved.

forces launched a two-pronged attack on the eastern and western approaches to Nicosia today in what appeared to be a move to surround the city completely. The attacks around Nicosia were preceded by renewed air strikes and mortar and artillery barrages.

Sydney Greeks join protests

Sydney, Aug 15.—Angry Greeks and Greek Cypriots today stood the Turkish Consulate here, smashing windows and attempting to tear down the Turkish flag. Police seized one man after a scuffle.

Detente at risk, 'Pravda' says

Moscow, Aug 15.—The Cyprus crisis detente in danger, Pravda said today, and called for effective action by the United Nations to halt fighting in the island.

How tanks entered Famagusta outskirts

From Peter Arnett
Famagusta, Aug 15
Turkish tanks rolled into the outskirts of Famagusta at mid-afternoon today, firing at a British outpost as they passed by.

British helicopters began close surveillance of the advancing tank column. The first half-dozen tanks reached the Greek Cypriot buildings of the suburb before 1 drove through the deserted city to reach a telephone.

Following the Turkish tanks were scores of lorries dragging artillery pieces and throwing dust into the air. The tank column was the first of three Turkish armoured pushes against Famagusta. The other pincers were moving in from the north and the north-west.

War fears expressed in Tito-Assad statement

From Dossa Trevisan
Belgrade, Aug 15
President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Assad of Syria today voiced their joint apprehension over the latest developments in Cyprus and in the Middle East where, the Syrian President said, there was evidence of Israel's intention to start new armed action.

the talks. The Yugoslavs, who were among the first to condemn the coup in Cyprus, have so far been reluctant to condemn Turkish armed intervention. This was again apparent in President Tito's talks last night when, in a reference to Cyprus, he said that the breakdown of the Goevoa talks and the subsequent restoration of hostilities merely confirmed to what extent the independence, sovereignty and integrity of a small, non-aligned country had been trampled upon.



Archbishop Makarios leaves 10 Downing Street yesterday after his meeting with Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan.

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Sixth Fleet flagship puts to sea hurriedly

Gaeta, Italy, Aug 15.—The United States Sixth Fleet flagship Little Rock suddenly put to sea today for an unknown destination, military sources said. They said the guided missile light cruiser left its base at this port between Rome and Naples, at 9 am GMT after urgently recalling crew on shore leave for the Assumption Day holiday.

Mr Papandreou's son condemns 'con job' by Dr Kissinger and Nato countries

Mr Andreas Papandreou, son of the former Greek Prime Minister and leader of the Pan-Hellenic Liberation Movement, spent two hours with Archbishop Makarios in London yesterday. He planned to leave for Athens this morning.

States and Nato have handed to Cyprus. The Turkish military successes did not surprise him, nor was he surprised that the United States had not dissuaded the Turks from their attack and had even encouraged them.

He was unwilling to comment in the manner in which the Karamanlis Government had handled the situation, or the possible political consequences for mainland Greece. Mr Papandreou stayed secretly at the Churchill Hotel in London guarded by Special Branch officers.

24,000 seek sanctuary with the British

Episkopi, Aug 15.—24,000 refugees from the Cyprus crisis began to assume major proportions today as some 2,000 frightened Greek and Turkish Cypriots fled to the shores of British bases. The biggest influx was to a British base at Dhekelia in fighting in Famagusta. Since the Turkish advance on the town, some 16,000 Greek Cypriots have fled on foot, tractors, lorries and the calm of British base. An RAF spokesman reported that long lines of refugees stretching six miles back from Famagusta were pouring into Dhekelia. Those with cars plastered them with mud forlorn hope that the mud "camouflage" would save them from air attacks, a spokesman said. He talked of old war rocking backwards and forwards and waiting because he had lost everything. Some refugees climbed hastily gathered bundles of sessions while ragged children wandered aimlessly through crowds of British soldiers around the camp while eating dug latrines and erected agency kitchens. At Episkopi some 6,000 Greek Cypriots were crowded around another British base where the biggest strike had been reported. The island was under way. The refugees gazed longingly at the RAF helicopters carrying British and children back to Episkopi from the sound of plating shells. The RAF reported that 3,000 Britons evacuated in the highest of people they have organized. Episkopi's "Happy Bee" normally a recreation area for British soldiers, had been over-run by the refugees. Camp fires made from driftwood on the beach. On the other side of the beach at Curium beach some 2,000 Greek Cypriots had set up. Both communities could smelt rising from Episkopi, where they once together and where fighting now going on. The British have erected blocks round the area. It was given to refugees. British officers insisted on organizing a toilet and washing arrangement for forestal disease. Nicosia also was emptying day with lines of cars for Limassol, a town on the coast and only 10 miles from Episkopi. Greek Cypriots rushed their homes when fighting broke out along the "Green Line" separating the two countries in the capital. A British Ministry of Defence statement said a total of 7,000 Turkish Cypriots were in refuge in the sovereign area and Greek Cypriots totalled 16,286.—Reuter.

How tanks entered Famagusta outskirts

Following the Turkish tanks were scores of lorries dragging artillery pieces and throwing dust into the air. The tank column was the first of three Turkish armoured pushes against Famagusta. The other pincers were moving in from the north and the north-west. As the first column approached Turkish Super-saher jets for the third time began attacking the centre of Famagusta where Greek Cypriot troops are dug in at the national police headquarters and an army camp.—AP.

Frontier quiet in spite of massing armies

Ipsala, Turkish-Greek border, Aug 15.—The frontier was today with a steady trickle of foreign tourists crossing, dowered by the threat of sides and armies massed on either side. The Turkish border control point functioned normally, only minimal delay. Traffic light for mid-summer, about 100 people pass through between midnight and dawn. Travellers entering the said troops were in evidence on the Greek side, almost up to the river Maritsa, which forms the border. "Otherwise things were quite normal in the town," I passed through," a Polish motorist said. Little military activity has been seen on the Turkish side, at least from the main road across the guns and armoured cars were deployed and cooed in wooded hills. Turkish immigration officials said a number of Greeks in Istanbul had crossed over the border in the past few days. It was one-way traffic as the New were no Greeks going to Turkey, the Americans claimed. The Americans said they had been told the information that the Saudis were in an investigation into the oil refinery in Porvoo. A Government source said that oil imports had been cut. Last year Finland imported 10.5 per cent of its oil from Saudi Arabia. It now imports 67 per cent of its oil from the Soviet Union, which tripled the price this year.

Finnish-Saudi oil talks

Helsinki, Aug 15.—The Finnish Foreign Minister, Olli Rehn, today visited Saudi Arabia, on a day visit to Finland, to discuss talks with Finnish Cabinet members and then toward the oil refinery in Porvoo. A Government source said that oil imports had been cut. Last year Finland imported 10.5 per cent of its oil from Saudi Arabia. It now imports 67 per cent of its oil from the Soviet Union, which tripled the price this year.

The Pope sees risk of war spreading

Rome, Aug 15.—The Pope today gave warning that the Cyprus crisis could spread to other nations and that the world had not yet seen the end of its problems could only be solved by war.

Violinist flees Force plan

Perth, Aug 15.—A violinist fled from Perth today after being told that he would be sent to a military camp. The violinist, who is a member of the Perth Philharmonic, had been playing in the city since the arrival of the military force. He is believed to have fled to the United States.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

24 OVERSEAS

Cyclone may bring more havoc to flood disaster areas

Calcutta, Aug 15.—The 80-mile-long cyclone which swept Bangladesh into Orissa, India, bringing more than 3,000 deaths and an estimated 33 million victims on the sub-continent...

Mr Gandhi 'worried at art' over problems

New Delhi, Aug 15.—Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, appealed to her people to cooperate in combating the economic crisis...

Churches argue case for ordaining women priests

London, Aug 15.—Four Episcopalian bishops, criticized for ordaining 11 women as priests, said they were taking a strong move to change the church's constitution...

Report on 'torturers' a hoax

Wellington, Aug 15.—Mr Faulkner, New Zealand's Minister of Defence, said today that the report that New Zealand had killed six American soldiers found torturing civilians in Vietnam appeared to be a hoax...

Hand-to-hand fighting nearing Saigon

Saigon, Aug 15.—Hand-to-hand fighting raged 15 miles from Saigon today after communist troops supported by tanks attacked a Government army camp...

Viet violinist flies home Air Force plane

Perth, Aug 15.—Mr Georgi Lenko, the young Russian violinist, who had tried to seek refuge in Australia and then fled to the Soviet Union, was flown home by an Air Force plane...

Britain's dilemma is, more or less, people

Population control is expected to be the most controversial subject of debate at the World Population Conference which begins in Bucharest on Monday. In the following articles Eric Thompson argues that Britain's population will not rise as officially forecast, and Professor Bernard Benjamin puts a case for allowing our population to shrink.



Advantages of a smaller population

I think that the British Government should have an explicit population policy and my personal view is that this policy should be designed to allow the British population—now 56 million—to fall steadily until it reaches a much lower level, say 35 million...

Eric Thompson argues that Britain's population will not rise as officially forecast, and Professor Bernard Benjamin puts a case for allowing our population to shrink.

ant to recognize the needs to make a significant contribution to a reduction of the total strain upon world resources; to play our part in checking the world's headlong rush towards a crisis of enormous proportions in food, energy and pollution.

Eric Thompson argues that Britain's population will not rise as officially forecast, and Professor Bernard Benjamin puts a case for allowing our population to shrink.

Changes in birth rates affect a whole series of plans. Maternity beds first, then places in schools for children and in training colleges for teachers, houses, jobs, pensions, geriatric hospital places—plans for all of these reflect the population structure. If births are simply being postponed it would be a mistake to cut back on school buildings...

Eric Thompson argues that Britain's population will not rise as officially forecast, and Professor Bernard Benjamin puts a case for allowing our population to shrink.

Further, the average age of marriage fell throughout the 1960s, so more women were marrying at ages when past experience suggested that they would have relatively large families.

Eric Thompson argues that Britain's population will not rise as officially forecast, and Professor Bernard Benjamin puts a case for allowing our population to shrink.

Looking at first marriages only, in 1964, 65,000 children were born to mothers who already had four or more children. Last year only 20,000 such children were born: 70 per cent less than in 1964.

Eric Thompson argues that Britain's population will not rise as officially forecast, and Professor Bernard Benjamin puts a case for allowing our population to shrink.

for real shift away from large families and a genuine reduction in the number of children for whom facilities must be provided, not just a delay in their arrival.

Eric Thompson argues that Britain's population will not rise as officially forecast, and Professor Bernard Benjamin puts a case for allowing our population to shrink.

possibilities which our plans should allow for over the next few years.

Eric Thompson argues that Britain's population will not rise as officially forecast, and Professor Bernard Benjamin puts a case for allowing our population to shrink.

Eric J. Thompson

Eric Thompson argues that Britain's population will not rise as officially forecast, and Professor Bernard Benjamin puts a case for allowing our population to shrink.

Mr Thompson is Assistant Director of Intelligence with the Greater London Council, but the views expressed in this article are not necessarily those of the GLC.

Births in England and Wales 1964-73

Table with 6 columns: Year, All live births, Not married, Women married once only, Thousand births later marriages, Thousand births in family.

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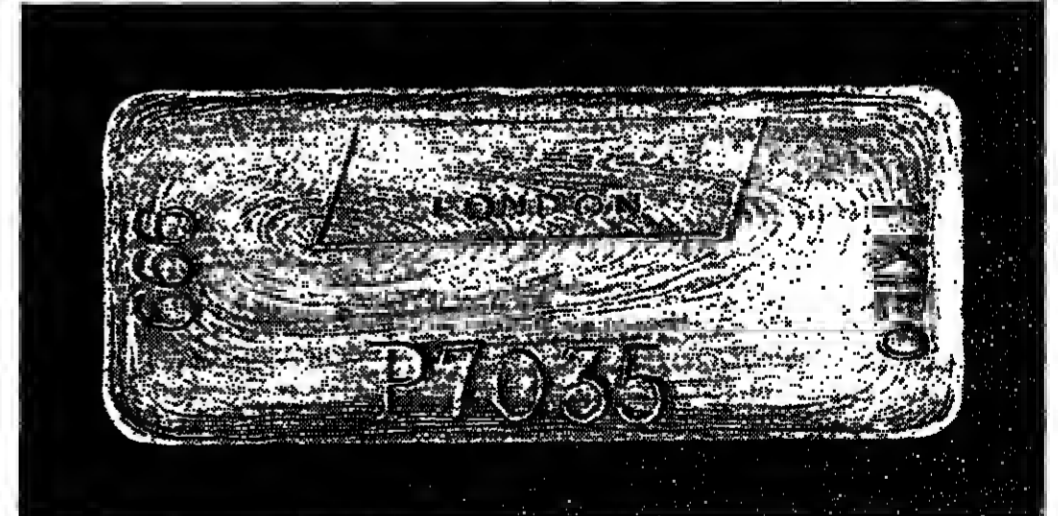
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Salary: £6,500 p.a.

THE SWAN SCHOOL OF ENGLISH
The Oxford requires an experienced, qualified E.S.L. Teacher, Commencing in the Autumn Term. An application should be made in writing to the Principal at 111 Banbury Rd., Oxford.

AUSTRALIA
SYSTEM ANALYST £6,000 PER ANNUM
GENERAL INSURANCE EXPERIENCE
The largest Australian-owned General Insurance Company, QBE, is rationalising its computer operations at a major centre in Sydney, Australia, on a C.D.C. Computer using the latest O.C.R. input techniques and micro-film output.

POLICY ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH
Principal Agricultural Economist
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
Applications are invited for an appointment for a two year period as Principal Agricultural Economist in the Ministry's Planning Unit in London.

UNIST CARDIFF
RESEARCH ASSISTANT
Applications are invited for a Research Assistant. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the department...

Appointments Vacant
also on pages 11, 14 and 28
Ring 01-837 3311

£4,000 plus Appointments

Vacancy for SECRETARY to the Territorial Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association for East Anglia

Applications are invited for the Secretaryship of the Territorial, Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association for East Anglia based on Chelmsford, and covering the Counties of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. The post will become vacant on 1st August 1975 and the successful applicant will be required to undertake the present Secretary for one month before taking over.

Applicants should, preferably, have Service Staff experience of at least Grade 1 level or equivalent and have reached the age of 45 but not have reached the age of 56 as at 1st July 1975, unless now employed by a Territorial, Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association. Present salary £5,267 per annum.

The appointment is for a probationary period of 18 months in the first instance, after which may be confirmed to the age of 60 with further extensions of one year up to the age of 65, subject to satisfactory annual reports. The successful candidate will be required to pass medical examination and to contribute to the Superannuation Fund.

Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, East Anglian TAVR Association, Springfield Tyrells, 250 Springfield Road, Chelmsford, CM2 6BU. Completed forms must reach the above address by 30th September, 1974.

No testimonials or similar documents should be sent until asked for. All applications received will be acknowledged. Any form of canvassing will lead to immediate disqualification.

CHIEF PLANNING OFFICER

(Salary £7,719 - £7,911 - £8,106 - £8,298 per annum plus Threshold Supplements)

Westminster City Council requires a Chief Planning Officer to succeed Mr. J. M. Birch, RIBA, FRTPF, who has been appointed Director of Architecture and Planning as from 15 November 1974.

The Chief Planning Officer is responsible for all the planning functions of the Department. The annual number of town planning applications is approaching 5,000 many of which are of national and international significance within such well-known districts as Mayfair, Soho, St. John's Wood, Piccadilly, Oxford Square and Whitehall. The City of Westminster has a wealth of precincts and buildings of architectural and historic merit. The Council has already designated 23 conservation areas covering one-third of the City including a whole or parts of Belgrave, Piccadilly, Regent Street and Baywater. All these considerations demand that the Planning Division of the Department should be directed by a fully qualified planner who would be able to combine sight and imagination with all round knowledge of planning matters. Possession of an architectural qualification together with experience of negotiating with leading architects on the architectural aspects of proposed developments would be a considerable added advantage. The successful applicant will also be responsible for the preparation of the City's local development plan. He will be required to conduct meetings and discussions with various authorities of other public bodies, to attend and give evidence at Public Inquiries to attend Committees and when necessary deputise for the Director of Architecture and Planning on all planning matters.

For particulars or telephone 101-828 8070—Extension 2779/2780 for particulars. Closing date for applications—Monday, September, 1974—to Chief Executive, Room 18.05, Westminster City Hall, Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6QW.

serve in the City of Westminster

LOTHIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

(Salary Scale £9,659-£10,334)

With the approval of the Scottish Local Government Staff Commission, applications are invited for the above post. This is a challenging job which will make a major contribution to the development and implementation of a Transportation Plan for the Lothian Region—population approximately 800,000 including the City of Edinburgh, the County of East Lothian and most of the Counties of Midlothian and West Lothian.

The primary task areas for the Director will be the co-ordination of the existing transport systems into an effective regional public passenger transport system, participation in multi-discipline activities and study of new and novel public passenger transport systems as well as the ongoing operation of the Council's bus and vehicle fleet.

Applications giving full particulars as to age, qualifications and experience and the names and addresses of two referees should be submitted by Monday 2nd September 1974 to:

Director of Administration Lothian Regional Council City Chambers, EDINBURGH EH1 1YJ (Tel. 031-225 2424) from whom further particulars may be obtained.

A.L. McCOLL
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION

Personnel Manager

£4,716-£5,223 p.a. (Including London Weighting at present £105 p.a. plus £125.28 p.a. Threshold Agreements).

Our Personnel Section is being expanded to provide a comprehensive central Personnel service for all departments to meet the requirements of the Council's Corporate Plan.

Our Personnel Manager is, however, leaving us on promotion to another Authority and we are urgently seeking a successor. Candidates must be Members of the Institute of Personnel Management and must have had several years' experience of Personnel Work at a senior and responsible level, preferably in local government.

Generous re-location/disturbance allowances available in appropriate cases. Closing date: 27 August 1974.

If you are ready to take up the challenge of playing a major role in the development of Personnel policies in a progressive London Borough, apply for application form and further details to:

Personnel Manager, London Borough of Hammersmith, 233 Hammersmith Road, London W8 8BX. Tel. 01-748 7620.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH

SENIOR ENGINEER HVAC

We are international consulting engineers, with offices in SW London, and would like to discuss career opportunities, with salaries c. £4,500 p.a. and good fringe benefits, which we can offer sound men in the HVAC field. Qualified engineers who wish to consolidate and expand their experience on interesting projects should write in confidence giving details of education, training and experience to Box 1585 D, The Times.

ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY Designate

London £5,500+

Due to continuing growth with a major public group principally engaged in the construction industry wishes to recruit an experienced company secretary to assist in controlling its head office organisation.

The successful candidate will be responsible to the parent Company Secretary for ensuring that departments within the group head office organisation are fully effective and comply with group policy. At an early stage he should be able to accept specific responsibilities, including deputising for the parent Company Secretary. It is envisaged that formal appointment as Assistant Secretary to the parent company will be made within six months. Some UK travel will be necessary and occasional visits to overseas subsidiaries may arise.

Candidates, preferably aged 30-40, must be either chartered secretaries or qualified accountants with a wide knowledge of operational and administrative work gained in a public company, preferably operating as a group with overseas interests. The ability to make sound commercial judgements and to deal with all levels of management is essential. Salary is negotiable around £5,500 per annum, plus bonus, contributory pension scheme and other benefits.

Applications, giving full details of previous experience and current salary, should be submitted in complete confidence to J. W. Hills, Involve, Wm. J. Hill, Management Consultants, 11 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, quoting reference W 974.

A.I.M.

Leasing Manager

£4,000-£5,000

Following the re-organisation and expansion of the leasing activities of the Midland Bank Group, a vacancy has arisen for a manager to join a team of specialists involved mainly in the negotiation of multi-million pound leasing transactions.

The successful applicant, ideally aged about 30, will be either a qualified accountant or lawyer, as well as a university graduate. The position will call for the ability to combine negotiating skills with the high standard of technical competence required to conclude all financial, legal, accounting and taxation aspects.

Benefits will include favourable house mortgage facilities and a non-contributory pension scheme.

Applications, giving details of career to date, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be addressed to:-

A. C. L. Brown, Director, Midland Montagu Leasing Limited, 38 St. Swithine Lane, London, EC4N 8AA.



WESSEX WATER AUTHORITY

Assistant Solicitor

£3,936-£4,239 (currently under review)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above post which is located at Bristol.

This is a new post within the Secretariat of the Authority offering a varied and interesting range of legal work including advocacy. It will be of particular interest to a Solicitor wishing to gain all round experience of a Public Authority.

Further particulars and application form, which should be returned by 13th September 1974 may be obtained from:

R. W. P. Bailey, Personnel Manager, Wessex Water Authority, Techno House, Redcliffe Way, Bristol, BS1 6NY.

SOLICITORS

forming part of an INTERNATIONAL FIRM and specialising in international commercial law (including taxation, anti-trust, industrial property, mergers and acquisitions and financing) require Associate, preferably with 3/4 years' experience interested in this type of practice. Starting salary not less than £6,500. Excellent prospects. Box 0990 D, The Times.

National Freight Corporation Opportunities for Lawyers

The National Freight Corporation, Europe's largest inter-modal freight transport organisation, is in the process of restructuring the Legal Department at its London Headquarters to cope with the continuing expansion of the business in the UK and Europe. The Department has a major role to play in the Corporation's development in such fields as acquisitions and joint ventures, interpretation of legislation and the disposal of property. It does not engage in litigation. We now wish to recruit additional lawyers. Two senior posts are available, both of which will involve the provision of general legal advice. However, each will be orientated towards a particular field. Successful candidates who wish to enter General Management at a later date, may have an opportunity to do so. Please telephone 01-629 1844 at any time or write—in confidence—for information to R. J. E. Barker quoting the appropriate reference:

Senior Legal Officer (Conveyancing) to be responsible mainly for conveyancing in connection with the surplus property disposal programme, currently around £5m. annually, and acquisitions where property considerations are important. A solicitor is required. Ref. A.5653. £6000-£6500

Senior Legal Officer (Projects) to undertake a wide range of commercial work, especially company acquisitions, joint ventures and similar projects and considering new business opportunities, both in the UK and abroad. Barristers or solicitors may apply. Commencing salary: £6000 to £6500 per annum, could be higher for an exceptional candidate. Ref. A.5654. £6000-£6500

Young Lawyers In addition, the Corporation requires solicitors or barristers to assist the seniors generally and to provide advice to group companies on a wide range of legal matters, especially the effects of current and possible future legislation, both UK and EEC. These posts would suit recently qualified lawyers interested in an industrial or commercial career, not necessarily limited to a legal department. Ref. A.5655. up to £4000

MSL Management Selection Limited 17 Stratton Street, London, W1X 6DB. BIRMINGHAM GLASGOW MANCHESTER

Agricultural Development Overseas

up to £5,900

The Ministry of Overseas Development is responsible for implementing Britain's policies of financial and technical assistance to developing countries, in many of which progressive and efficient agricultural management is fundamental to economic and social advancement. As an Assistant Agricultural Adviser, you will provide guidance on the professional and technical aspects of plans and projects for agricultural development overseas, and on recruitment and training of specialist staff for overseas service, including arrangements to train overseas agricultural staff in the UK. You will liaise with Government scientific bodies, academic institutions and commercial organisations concerned with development overseas; also research and prepare material for use by the Natural Resources Advisory Group.

Candidates, preferably aged 35-44, should normally have a degree in Agriculture or other appropriate and recognised qualification, together with at least 10 years' relevant experience, a considerable proportion of it overseas—preferably in a developing country in a senior professional capacity. A postgraduate qualification in some aspect of overseas agriculture is desirable.

The appointment is based in London, but considerable overseas travel will be required. Promotion to the grade of Agricultural Adviser (over £5800 to around £7900) would involve service for periods of two years or more in the Ministry's Development Divisions overseas.

Starting salary will range from nearly £4600 to £5900 according to qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme. Further details and an application form may be obtained from: THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, ALENCON LINK, BASINGSTOKE, HANTS. RG21 1JB, telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1161 (24 hour answering service). Please quote: S/S/21/4. Closing date 18 October 1974.

Ministry of Overseas Development

We need an "EXPERT" to become our SYSTEMS & PROCEDURES MANAGER

Our company has expanded in turnover several times in the course of the last three years, producing serious strains on systems and procedures which were designed for a much smaller load of operations.

Needed is an experienced systems man having proven capabilities in these areas: Coordination of information flow between commercial and administrative departments; Collection and organization of financial and commercial information for management reports; Treasury; Accounting; Traffic and documentation; Internal control; General office, including personnel.

We would expect candidates to meet the following standards: University education; CPA or Charter in accounting; Fluency in English plus be conversant with French; Knowledge of Spanish and Italian would be useful; Have a minimum of 10 years' experience in business, at least 5 of which were in systems and procedures with an American or multinational firm; Be at least 35 years of age; Willing to travel up to 30% as required from year to year.

The right man will be well paid, receive liberal fringe benefits, and have an open field for advancement to a variety of line and staff positions within our worldwide organization. This position is located in Amsterdam or Switzerland to be agreed with the candidate.

Please submit your complete curriculum vitae in strictest confidence, in English to: BOX NR 132, AGENCY VAN GELDEREN, P.O.B. 826, AMSTERDAM/HOLLAND.

Legal Assistant Tehran

£6,000 p.a. tax free

Required by a major petrochemical company to assist in the legal aspects of engineering contracts. Applicants, therefore, must have had considerable experience in this field.

Benefits include 30 days p.a. U.K. (travel paid) leave for all the family, substantial education and housing allowances, etc. Period of employment would be not less than two years.

Please write immediately with a brief resume quoting reference No. LA419 to:

Webb Whitley Associates Ltd St. James House, 13 Kensington Square, London, W.8.

SALES EXECUTIVE

producers of conferences and conventions, with associated audio-visual, production, documentary and commercial films, music and video services, and graphic design, seek sales executive to market all services. Successful applicant will probably be required to travel and/or sell experience plus proven ability and initiative at all levels to industrial and ad. agency clients of European markets and languages would be additional. Minimum acceptable level of success would be awarded in commission at about £7,000 p.a. Box 0151 O, The Times.

كندا من الاصل

SPORT

Time ticket Lancashire love rough to goal

Alan Gibson

RESTER: Lancashire beat... Lancashire, almost their old... Worcester, almost their old...

Wood: his 91 earned him... the man of the match award... example, and brought up the 100...

Second XI competition... Bury St Edmunds... Bury St Edmunds... Bury St Edmunds...

Under-25 competition... Southampton... Southampton... Southampton...

Today's cricket... Second XI competition... Second XI competition... Second XI competition...

Minor Counties... Bury St Edmunds... Bury St Edmunds... Bury St Edmunds...



Brian Huggett (left) whose lead was lost to Robert Shearer.

Golf

Shearer the tiger tames the bush

By Peter Ryde

Golf Correspondent

A saucy wind which kept its strength all day required golf of a much sterner order in the second round of the Benson and Hedges tournament at Fulford yesterday.

Although the last two winners of this event have come from Australia and South Africa, the appearance of Shearer (an Australian) in the lead is something of a surprise.

Second XI competition... Bury St Edmunds... Bury St Edmunds... Bury St Edmunds...

Under-25 competition... Southampton... Southampton... Southampton...

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that lined the course on either side, and at no time did it directly help. The out-of-hounds threat is more apparent than real here, but at least two occasions Howard Clark threw up wedge shots as though there had been a gust of wind.

Charged conditions found our some of the less experienced. On at least two occasions Howard Clark threw up wedge shots as though there had been a gust of wind.

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Brian Huggett (left) whose lead was lost to Robert Shearer.

where he holed for 121 for a eagle. At the same hole the day before he kept the ball on the fairway and struck no more than a nine-iron to the green. He and Allen Miller are here as guests and regard the break as something of a holiday. But they and Sneed have maintained their position well.

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Under-25 competition... Southampton... Southampton... Southampton...

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Minor Counties... Bury St Edmunds... Bury St Edmunds... Bury St Edmunds...

Show jumping

Forge Mill in clear again after his rest

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Malcolm Fyrah and Trevanion, who won the Willis Castella Stakes to open the British Derby meeting at Hickstead a year ago, won the same competition yesterday.

One of the most interesting features of this event was the reappearance of Paddy McMahon with Fred Harrell's Gold Medal for points won in the major competitions here throughout last season, and is well placed to repeat the feat this year.

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App takes kilometre title from Italian

trial, Aug 15.—Edouard a 23-year-old Russian teacher from Omsk, became the first man to win the world title in Canada for 75 last night. He won the kilo-gold medal, the first of 11 titles which will be contested in the championships which are to be held in Canada 1989 and the first complete triumph since 1954.

Britain's two riders in the sprint were both eliminated. Geoffrey Cook was beaten by Viktor Kopylov, of the Soviet Union, and later Xavier Miranda, the Commonwealth Games silver medal winner, in the repechage.

Boxing Johnson meets McAlinden for titles... Danny McAlinden will defend his British and Commonwealth heavyweight titles against Benny Johnson in October. McAlinden, who has not defended his titles since he won them from Jack Bodell more than two years ago, has not been in the ring for several months because of a fractured thumb.

Two Yorkshire teams in last sixteen

Two Yorkshire teams, Pickering and Gaisborough KGV, came through a number of tight situations to reach the last 16 of the English Bowling Association's national triples championship at Worthing yesterday.

Today's cricket... Second XI competition... Second XI competition... Second XI competition...

Minor Counties... Bury St Edmunds... Bury St Edmunds... Bury St Edmunds...

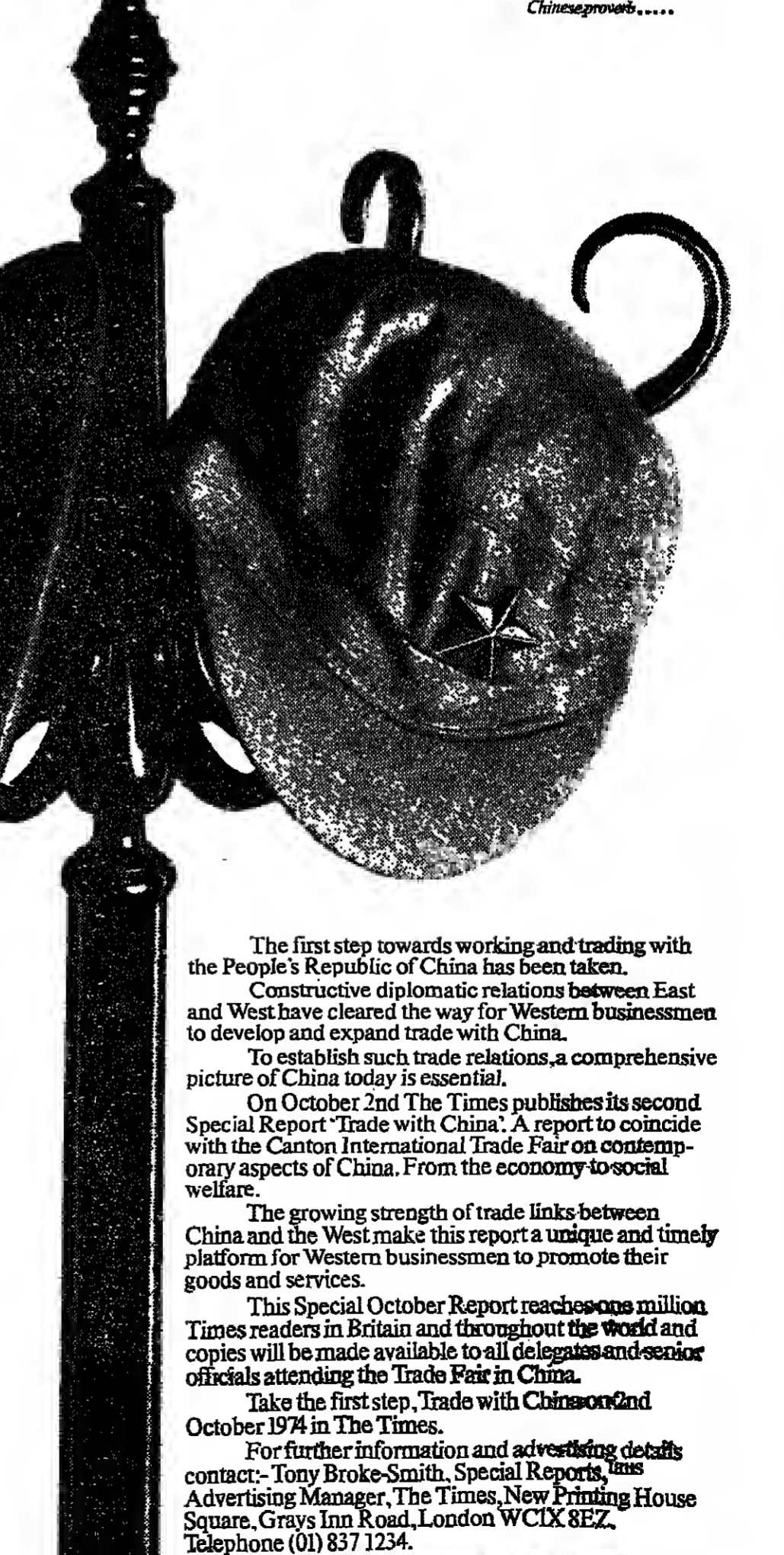
Yachting Johnson meets McAlinden for titles

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Today's cricket... Second XI competition... Second XI competition... Second XI competition...

Minor Counties... Bury St Edmunds... Bury St Edmunds... Bury St Edmunds...

"The journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step."



THE TIMES

Appointments Vacant also on pages 10, 11 and 28

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Australian National University

Applications are invited for appointment to the following positions...

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Adelaide

Applications are invited for the following appointments...

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Essex

Applications are invited for the following appointments...

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Essex

Applications are invited for the following appointments...

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Newcastle

Applications are invited for the following appointments...

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Sheffield

Applications are invited for the following appointments...

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Ulster

Applications are invited for the following appointments...

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948... THE NEW UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER...

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance...

SPORT

Racing

Pitcairn to show appreciation of Hungerford Stakes distance

By Michael Phillips Racing Correspondent

The Hungerford Stakes is the centrepiece of the programme at Newbury today and what a fine race it promises to be...

opinion that Estaminet is one of the most improved three-year-olds in training...

Spedymede has won a nursery at Newmarket since she finished just behind Fairy Song at Windsor...

The draw may well have an effect on the result this afternoon. I note that Another Princess has been drawn alongside Val's Girl...

Hamilton Park programme

By Our Northern Correspondent

6.30 DRUMCLOG STAKES (3-y-o: £260; 1m 40yds)

6.55 TOWNHEAD HANDICAP (4556; 11m)

7.25 WIGHT CONSTRUCTION CENTENARY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,282; 1m 40yds)

7.50 ALMADA HANDICAP (2-y-o: £414; 8f)

8.20 HALLEATH PLATE (2-y-o: £207; 6f)

8.45 WESTLEIGH PLATE (£276; 1m 3f)

3.30 HUNGERFORD STAKES (Group 3: £3,747; 7f 60yds)

4.0 STRATTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,035; 7f)

4.30 NEWTON STAKES (3-y-o: £669; 11m)

2.15 ELLACOMBE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £442; 2m 150yds)

2.45 YABBACOMB BURDLE (£272; 2m 150 yds)

3.15 ST MARYCHURCH BURDLE (Handicap: £442; 2m 5f)

4.45 CHELSTON BURDLE (Handicap: £442; 2m 150yds)

4.15 FAIGNON HURDLE (4-y-o: £272; 2m 150yds)

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Ksar's staying power proves too strong

From Pierre Guillot French Racing Correspondent

Only a few inches deprived English-trained horses of a fine double to the important races...

The Newmarket horse raced in second place closely following Prizny...

Immediately they entered the straight, William Carson sent Ksar on, to be chased by Unicorn...

One of the biggest crowds of the season came to Ostend today and saw Lester Piggett land a splendid double...

In the 55,000 Grand Critérium International d'Ostende, Common Land and London City...

In the straight, Piggett took Common Land over the stands side of the course...

STATE OF GOING OFFICIAL: NEWTON ABBOT: Good to soft. RYDON: Good. RAYNOR: Good.

Salisbury results

3.0 (2.2) HETTON HANDICAP (2533)

3.0 (2.2) HETTON HANDICAP (2533)

3.0 (2.2) HETTON HANDICAP (2533)

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3.0 (2.2) HETTON HANDICAP (2533)

Bosphorus Queen to enhance stable value

By Jim Snow Northern Racing Correspondent

Bosphorus Queen, who won the Prix de la Côte Normande...

So, Bosphorus Queen, who won the Prix de la Côte Normande...

Bill Watts, the trainer of the Queen, has a considerable amount of money invested in the horse...

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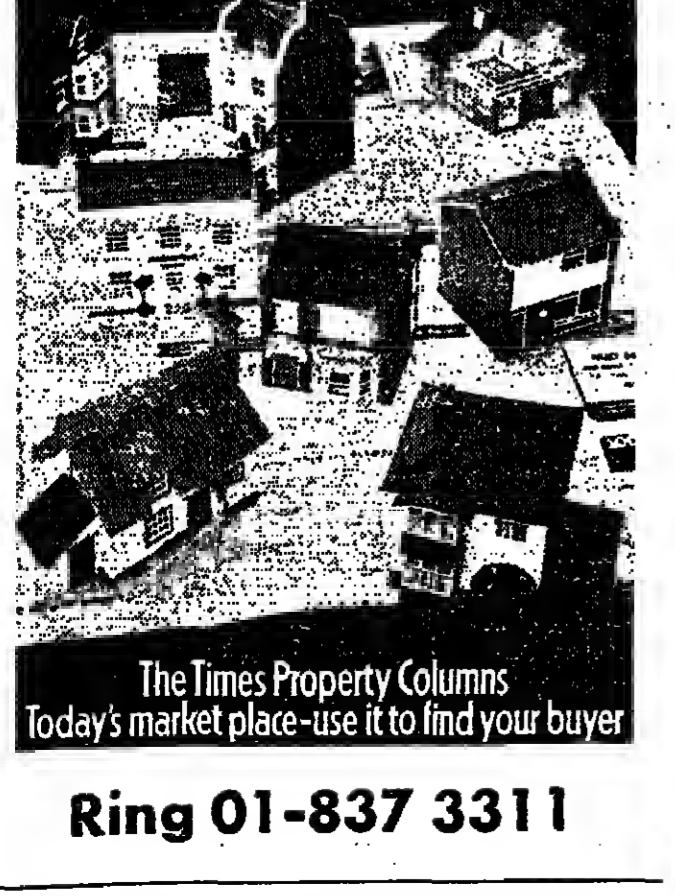
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The Times Property Columns Today's market place-use it to find your buyer Ring 01-837 3311

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, mentioning 'Mrs May' and 'Wedon Park'.

Manuscript find throws new light on the poetry of John Donne

Manuscripts by John Donne, the seventeenth-century poet, have been discovered after lying undisturbed, perhaps for centuries, in the stables at Kimbolton Castle, near Huntingdon.

Among the six papers, most of them heavily corrected and amended by Donne, is an early draft of "Good Friday 1613, Riding Westward", only the second extant poem in English in his handwriting. It is already arousing interest among scholars.

The manuscripts were discovered at Huntingdon Records Office among family papers of the Duke of Manchester. Early estimates put their value at about £100,000.

The Bodleian Library at Oxford, which acquired the only other surviving manuscript of a Donne poem in 1972 after an export licence to a Continental collector had been refused, is expected to be interested.

A large collection of mostly unimportant papers belonging to the duke was moved to Huntingdon Records Office in 1952 from Kimbolton Castle when it was handed over to Kimbolton School. They had lain in the stables and were damaged by water.

In about 1881 the Historical Manuscripts Commission visited Kimbolton Castle and among more interesting documents then removed to the Public Record Office was Donne's holograph of a letter, recently acquired by the Bodleian Library.

The Huntingdon Records Office at the time of the sale of this letter notified Mr Robert Thomson, a former research student of Queens' College, Cambridge, now an associate professor of English at Florida University, who is working on the history of ballads, of the existence of an anonymous ballad.

With it, in the same bundle of documents, were one or two papers in a hand similar to reproductions of the only manuscript of a Donne poem then known to have survived. Mr Thomson says, however, that the ballad remained of greater significance to him.

A few weeks ago the unexamined papers were brought to the attention of Mr David McKitterick, of Cambridge University Library, who has a knowledge of Donne's handwriting. He and Mr Thomson examined the papers at Huntingdon and



found five Donne manuscripts. A further check revealed a badly faded, stained and damaged sixth, the draft of a letter written by Donne from Frankfurt on July 3, 1612, to a lady.

The six papers comprise the draft of an unpublished devotional essay, some notes on the subject of conscience, a fragment of some notes from an unidentified book, a broken quotation, a note from another book, the letter and the draft of the poem.

Mr McKitterick told me: "When you discover something like this you realize what Howard Carter must have felt when he opened the tomb of Tutankhamen. The find is of immense literary importance. I am interested in Donne's handwriting and the recognition of

these manuscripts was instantaneous." Sir Geoffrey Keynes, whose bibliography of John Donne has run to four editions, said the discovery was extremely important.

He told me: "This is a well known poem of Donne but now we see it in an entirely new form. It is a new version, and of great interest. We can now see how Donne composed his poem and changed it."

The Duke of Manchester lives in Kenya. It is not known what he wishes to do about the future of the manuscripts. In *The Times Literary Supplement* today Mr Thomson and Mr McKitterick discuss their discovery.

Michael Horsnell

Two articles in *The Times* this month have speculated about the possibility of a military coup in Britain. Lord Chalfont raised the question and concluded that some such prospect could only be provided by "a fundamental realignment in the political forces of the centre".

Mr Adam Roberts, in reply, described this as irresponsible talk and said that although there are other dangers to democracy in the current situation "nothing that has so far been done or said opens up a serious prospect of a potentially successful coup".

Mr Roberts asked two questions: "First, would the armed forces want a coup? Secondly, could they get away with it?" Lord Chalfont was less precise, but both of them seemed to ignore the other possibility: that it would not be a coup which brought about the army's intervention in the internal affairs of this country, but because it had been asked in to help the Government.

There are two more pertinent questions than Mr Roberts's: first, will events and the nation's reaction to those events lead to a situation where the armed forces are called in by the Cabinet to aid the civil authorities in administering the country? Secondly, once that has occurred, would the politicians be able, with military assistance, to restore full civilian government and administration or would they, in a deteriorating situation, merely become the catspaw of the Chiefs of Staff?

Until the army is so involved, the question of its internal politics—the ideology of the officer corps and so on—is largely academic. Not until it was deployed throughout the country in a partly operational and partly administrative role, would a coup of the Chalfont/Roberts kind become physically possible, let alone conceivable.

I therefore want to deal with these two aspects of the issue: first, the circumstances which would lead to the army being deployed fully in aid of the government of the United Kingdom? Secondly, what, if anything, can we learn of the Army's likely behaviour in those very different circumstances, merely become the catspaw of the Chiefs of Staff?

The case of Northern Ireland may have lessons for the future. Six years ago, before the Army

were called in to help sustain the authority of the Northern Ireland Government, it was inconceivable to many people that military involvement in Northern Irish affairs could reach the point it has today. Military intelligence has now acquired a comprehensive file on almost everybody in the province; areas of Northern Ireland are still now as lawless, though parolled by the Army, as were parts of the North West Frontier of India; the Army physically dominates the province in all matters concerning security, crime and law and order—though not yet in economic affairs.

In May, both the Government at Westminster and the Northern Ireland Executive were reduced to political paralysis by the Army's reluctance (refusal?) to break the strike of the Ulster Workers' Council. This might have been justifiable for tactical and operational reasons because the Army thought it did not have the power to do so; but it also showed what could happen to a Government's policies when it tries to govern by civilian methods in a context where military questions have become paramount.

There may be no IRA insurance policy in England or Wales, but an annual rate of inflation of 20 per cent would soon bring us to a point where either there had to be a stabilization plan involving great hardship to most of the country, or even without a stabilization plan, the rising prices and shortages had caused such chaos that conventional economic and social life was being overturned.

In either case the civilian government—the Cabinet—would probably have to call on the armed forces either to provide essential services to the public in areas where these had broken down through economic paralysis or industrial action, or to protect the community from the more violent consequences of a state of hyper-inflation—food riots, looting, major demonstrations.

This would be a perfectly legitimate state of affairs, and the Army of today would clearly respond to the bidding of the Cabinet, though, as we saw in Ulster, only to a point consistent with its operational capacity to do so.

The Chiefs of Staff would advise the Cabinet what was and what was not militarily possible and safe. They would also advise the Cabinet on the consequences of their economic stabilization policies.

It could happen then that the effects of a stabilization plan, and the legitimate introduction of the troops either to break strikes or to assist the police in law-and-order duties could provoke more violent reactions from an inflamed public. At this point, the Chiefs of Staff might advise the Cabinet that the lives of troops, and indeed the operational effectiveness of the troops, could not be guaranteed unless certain other policies were introduced.

The Cabinet would now have a choice to comply with military advice, to resign in favour of some other parliamentary grouping, or to do so and still command a majority in Parliament, or to replace the Chiefs of Staff with more junior officers who would carry out their instructions. The chiefs would have the same choice, to resign or be replaced, to comply

with the order, or to ignore the order, or to declare martial law, and carry out the measures which they regarded as essential to their security and the restoration of a more stable society.

A coup, or out a coup? By any other name it would smell exactly the same. It would be perfectly legitimate constitutional procedures. Martial law is out a set of rules replacing the old; it is a state of affairs, where normal legal administration is impossible and the only authority left is the military commander.

This prospect must frighten the British Army as much as it does the rest of us. It is still nearly inconceivable. Besides, the fairly close observation of the Army for many years has convinced me that the officer corps is still the most apolitical one that any Army could hope to have.

However, no Army—however classless and apolitical—can stay like that if it is sucked into a domestic arena in a way which has already overtaken the Army in Northern Ireland and, on the basis of the above scenario, would threaten to involve in the United Kingdom as a whole. Ten years ago the Army carried out an extensive study of the social and economic origins of its officer recruits, and the results were so clearly discomforting that the Army made a determined effort to do so and to improve the class structure of its officer corps.

In the early 1960s more than half the Army's intake came from the existing officer class—their fathers having been regular officers; nearly half of

them came from public schools; 77 per cent came from the A.I.C. (Army which in socio-economic terms represents the top 12 per cent of the country).

So disturbed was the Army by these figures, which indicated that the corps of the self-perpetuating and classless élite, that they commissioned a second study to take whether there was anybody else in the country who required qualification, commission, or whose social reasons they were coming forward.

This study of 64,000 holds showed that although A.I.C. group had 22 per cent of the Army commissions, the Army commission was 15 per cent) and the Army commission was 15 per cent) in absolute terms, more potential officers than they were just now being

In the past 10 years the balance has been made up, though not completely, by about 35 per cent of new recruits from a military family; only one cent came from E.M.C. There are no courses for the social commission, they must have substantial education, given that the Army's new officer corps come from the same system.

These figures show the Army faces a dilemma which it may become involved in domestic affairs in broadening its composition of social classes in broadening its moment soon. It is a small comfort to the Army that it is not alone in this. Even to some of the most even spirits in the movement, that of a largely upper class society. But in a volume whose total strength now seems to be 10 per cent of the population, every man remote from and/or in the rest of society must come. The greatest would be for the Army to understand each other, less, and tragically, as in Northern Ireland.

Douglas

It would not take a coup to bring British troops onto the streets

No army, however classless and apolitical, can stay that way if it is sucked into a domestic arena in a way which has already overtaken the Army in Northern Ireland and would threaten to involve it in the UK as a whole

Greece is left to find a way of saving face over the division of Cyprus

For Cyprus, the die is cast: it is partition. Final curtain on Act Two—no one can tell yet. Just as no one can estimate the cost of the performance in the long run. It may be absurdly high.

Turkey is already occupying militarily one-third of the island of Cyprus in order to settle there the 10 per cent of the island's population which is Turkish. She can count on the lifelong hatred of the other 82 per cent, partly for the theft but mainly for the humiliation.

Greece is withdrawing from Nato's military structure and threatening to oust American bases, in an outburst of anger and frustration. She is leaving a gaping hole in Western defences in the Mediterranean and, especially, the Balkans. She also bares herself to external perils.

The new Greek Government has yet to face many internal storms in trying to convert an oppressive dictatorship into a working and secure democracy. It can use all the prestige it may salvage from the Cyprus misadventure. There is, of

course, the defunct junta to blame for laying the fire.

August 15 is a big holiday for the Greeks. It is both religious and national. This is the Feast of the Virgin's Assumption. It was also 34 years ago when Italian submarines torpedoed the Greek cruiser *Ellis* then off the Aegean Island of Tenedos, the Greek Lourdes, for the feast.

Two months later the Italians launched their attack on Greece from Albania and were repulsed. The memory of that success is still vivid in Greece today. But the Greek leaders are not foolhardy. They just feel bitter. They are frustrated because they were unable to defend Cyprus effectively because of the distance. They are shocked at the failure of the Western powers to help them or at least to deter the Turks.

Mr Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, explained to the Greeks last night with a candour that lent a new touch to the old Greek political approach to the people, that he did not propose to go to war with Turkey over Cyprus since the odds were against Greece.

However, Greece herself is invulnerable to any threat," he reassured them in a nationwide broadcast.

So, the Turkish objective is to fact at stake: the geographical separation of the Turkish Cypriot minority, under the protective wing of the mainland some 200 miles away, and the Greek Cypriot majority, which cannot count on help from the motherland. Atilla One line, otherwise known as the Denktash line (after the leader of the Cypriot community) running from Lefkara by way of divided Nicosia to Famagusta, will soon be a reality. Only then will Turkey agree to negotiate a constitutional settlement.

Atilla One was evidently the original objective of the Turkish invasion force. The Turkish generals probably underestimated the Greek-Cypriot resistance. The delay caused unnecessary loss of face in Geneva.

But Turkey soon realized that as time dragged on, despite its position of power on Cyprus,

reports of atrocities and undue suffering to civilians would dilute all sympathy their action had originally elicited because of the misdeeds of the Greek junta on the island. The downfall of the Greek junta made things worse for the Turkish junta abroad.

The Turks therefore defied ceasefire and agreement in order to reach the field goals that had eluded their overconfident generals. They were encouraged in this by the dull reactions of the United States and the Soviet Union. When they went to Geneva they were only willing to dictate the solution, not negotiate it.

The Greeks now expect that the West will be so shaken up by their decision to sever military links, that they may obtain some honourable constitutional arrangement for Cyprus that could retrieve some of their lost prestige, and ensure that Greece will no longer be at the mercy of Turkey's military blackmail each time there is a dispute between them.

The Cyprus episode has led the Greeks and their leaders to engage in a good deal of searching this week for a complete reappraisal of values concerning Greek policy and outlook. It is longer be taken for granted that the Government towards the end of its intentions.

For the Karamanlis meant it has been a disaster, open capitulation, or the lead from popular Greek military force. Nato provoked, one rejoicing among most, and it certainly found support from the whole of opinion—from King-ine and the extreme right, to the Greek leftists of all denominations.

These new realities of Mr Karamanlis reinstituted democracy at home less than had been possible. But the message: "We do not the West, the West has Greece," seems to be drastic revision.

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Mario M... AND

REDUNDANCY PAYMENTS

Weekly earnings limit increased from August 28

From August 28th the upper limit on a week's pay which may be used in the calculation of a payment under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 is raised from £40 to £80 per week. This new limit applies where the employer becomes liable to make a statutory redundancy payment on or after August 28th 1974.

Rebate to employers from the Redundancy Fund will continue to be made at the rate of 50% of the statutory payment.

The method of calculation of a week's pay is explained fully in Appendix D of the booklet "The Redundancy Payments Scheme" and leaflet RPL5 (shift and rota workers) available free from any local office of the Department of Employment.

Copies of "The Calculation of Redundancy Payments Order 1974" (S1 1974 No. 1327) are available at any H.M.S.O. Bookshop—price 3p.

This Order does not apply in Northern Ireland.

Issued by the Department of Employment

The Times Diary

Hopping mad in Asylum Road

It is many years since people started talking about public participation in planning and complaining about local authorities' lack of responsiveness to residents' complaints. To check on progress in this regard, we attended the inaugural public meeting of a local action group formed to protest about the state of affairs in Asylum Road, off the Old Kent Road in Peckham.

Protest meetings are some people's idea of a good night out, and this one, in the local church hall, was lively and well attended. The local residents viewed their living conditions with a mixture of amusement, amazement and horror. They laughed when the chairman, a newspaper dispatcher called Derek Keene, claimed the sight of a street cleaner on Sunday morning as a first victory in his group's battle against Southwark council. Women groaned sympathetically when Keene told the story of a council tenant who came home one night to find the house he lived in boarded up by council workmen.

The issue which caused greatest anger was that of vacant sites on one side of Asylum Road, now occupied by 30 gypsy caravans and used by contractors for illegal dumping of building waste. Keene said that derelict houses neighbouring occupied ones were being used as public lavatories.

One section of the audience were keen to tell the action group that they would get nowhere. "We had a meeting as big as this one five years ago," they shouted. "Nothing has happened since. All you get from this council is whitewash."

"What we notice," said an over-occupier, "is how quickly the Council could take decisions and put them into operation about the Trade Mart on the Surrey Commercial Dock site and about the construction of office blocks and hotels along the river front. We contrast

Idolatry

To help the Victoria and Albert Museum raise the remainder of the money they need to buy Lord and Lady Clapham, the seventeenth century dolls auctioned earlier this year. Pollocks Toy Museum yesterday held a sale of dolls and toys.

On the face of it, doll collectors ought to be peaceable people, but when museum staff opened a side door and accidentally let latecomers in first, some collectors almost came to blows. Everything on sale had been donated—by Pollocks or the public—and relatively little of it was rare or valuable, a fact that caused suspicion in

some buyers. One woman cornered a member of the museum's management committee and demanded to know where "the rest of it" was hidden.

Several rather frightened-looking men waited among the hordes of women and children. Brian Lane, an assistant at the Science Museum, said he collected "Victorian games and toys—ones that I can play with".

Old Moore

There is a lot of commotion in the field of dramatic predictions these days, but I am glad to report that Foulsham's Original Old Moore's Almanack is still in the front line of the business. The edition for 1975 has just appeared.

On one of its pages Old Moore claims to have "predicted the General Strike to the day—3rd May 1926", so we must take seriously his forecast that next April "an extremely chaotic spring" at home together with difficulties in Europe may trigger off a general strike call.

I do not like the forecast for September next year, which says: "There are strong indications that the general election could take place at this time (Again?) We are promised 'violent arguments and industrial unrest' in January, 'violent demonstrations and clashes of strikers' in February, 'prolonged strikes' in May, and 'danger from violent extremists and a severe deterioration in Northern Ireland' in June.

A cut in foreign travel allowances is nicely timed for July. Despite all this and other assorted trials such as shipping and dock strikes, bankruptcies, fatal fires and explosions, and a high level of unemployment at Christmas, Old Moore keeps finishing each month with his horse-racing forecasts.

PRISON OF IDIOLO

WELCOME

Today's touching sign was photographed in Panay in the Philippines by Prof J. G. Davies of Birmingham University.

Staying

The publicity I gave to Harry Schultz, the American financial adviser who packed up his gold and fled from London to Holland because of business trends, caused considerable despondency. The BBC even had to call in the comforting and comfortable Reginald Maulding to try and repair the damage caused by Schultz's declaration that Britain is finished.

Now the publisher of another economic newsletter has written in George Lane of the Economic News Agency says that Schultz's type "is very little use (if any) in times of trouble". Lane says there are still many people who are ready to stay and fight for Britain as he (thorn a Hungarian) did in 1939.

Sadly, though, Lane does not differ from Schultz's analysis. He simply says he would rather be poor with his friends, "as indeed we shall all be for quite a while". Sorry.

Stampede

Norman Kolpas continues his quest for the authentic hamburger.

Holiday Inns are the embodiment of American efficiency: ice and soft drink machines on every floor, colour television in

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.



A CHANGE OF TUNE

Private and public interests do not by any means always coincide and only direct control, through ownership, of a substantial and vital sector of the growth industries... will allow a Labour government of the future to achieve its essential planning objectives...

That passage does not occur in the White Paper on industrial policy. It belongs to an earlier edition, a section of the party document called *Labour's Programme 1973*. Gone too is all that stuff about making "a fundamental and irreversible shift in the balance of power" and about private industry's "arbitrary exercise of economic power frustrating the national will".

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The NEB emerges as one of those goliaths whose capacity for intelligent action is threatened by its own size and multiplication of function. It is to be a holding company for nearly all existing state interests in industry. (It will not hold the assets of the basic nationalized industries as Mr Wilson earlier foretold when carried away by the grandeur of the idea.) It is billed as a new source of investment capital for manufacturing industry. It is to promote the kind of structural reorganization which the defunct IRC was charged. It is to be a welfare agency for lame ducks. It is supposed to create jobs in areas of high unemployment at the government's behest. It is to extend public ownership into profitable manufacturing industries by the acquisition of individual firms.

Each of the two new instruments which it is proposed to set up, the planning agreements system and the NEB, is shorn of the most objectionable feature which it possessed in the earlier version. A Labour Government was to have taken power to issue directives to companies, if it thought fit, over the whole range of matters to be covered by planning agreements, failing the conclusion of an agreement. That has gone, though there remains a reserve power to compel information. The NEB was to have been given power to purchase compulsorily any company it required for its purposes, subject to a parliamentary Order. That has gone. Planning agreements will not be reinforced by directives and acquisitions by the NEB will be by agreement only. This is a welcome retreat from dictation.

FEW PEOPLE AND MUCH PHOSPHATE

The long-standing but low-level dispute between Spain and Morocco over the desolate strip of west African coast known as Spanish Sahara has suddenly erupted up. Morocco is not only trying diplomatic pressures on Spain but is threatening hostilities. Morocco has the support of neighbouring Mauritania, which has the geographical claim to inherit, less enthusiastically, partly because Spain provides her with wish aid and partly because Morocco would like to include Mauritania within her territories as well.

sufficient profits, so that companies increasingly have no choice but to turn to the state for funds, then state shareholding in return for state finance is a recipe for the systematic contraction and adulteration of the private sector of industry, and a contradiction of the aims professed in this White Paper. All in all, the operations of the NEB are diffuse and unpredictable. Industry can be excused if it continues to regard it as menacing.

A mixed economy does not mean a public sector for the government of the day to mess about in as it wishes, over against a private sector immune from government guidance and intervention. The social, economic and political interpenetration of government and industry in the world today has proceeded too far for that. Commercial criteria have a neglected part to play in the public sector, and ways must be found of making the political imperatives of government felt in the private sector. The latter have been developing all along through formalized consultation, institutional trial and error, and time-honoured methods by which Whitehall nudges people in the direction of its choosing.

As it is, the next Labour Government, if that is the next getting itself into a position in relation to industry similar to that which the last Conservative Government got into in relation to the trade unions—with a cut-and-dried policy of some potential benefit, but having lost the confidence of the people most directly concerned. There is, though, this difference between the positions of the two governments: the Conservatives' trade union policy had relevance to the industrial situation at that time, while this government's industrial policy outlined in the White Paper is blindingly irrelevant to the immediacy of those elements in the situation facing industry and the national economy which make it the gravest since the end of the Second World War.

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Construction sites for oil rigs

From the Chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board. Sir, In your leading article of August 13, you attribute to me the view that the adverse decision just taken of the important ground that the area is badly served with landward communications. Why make things difficult for the Highlands Board? One consequence of the adverse decision is that we shall once more come under severe pressure to propose some form of industrial development in place of the fabrication yard which has just been rejected. This pressure will come not least from the inhabitants of this scenic area of happiness and peace, as the inquiry reporter so touchingly describes it.

But we shall do our best. Oddly enough, one of the strongest points in our promotion of the Kyle area will be the excellence of the land for construction of a power station on the west coast of Scotland north of the Mull of Kintyre is better served by road and rail. Just look at a map. Yours faithfully, ANDREW GILCHRIST, Highlands and Islands Development Board, Inverness, August 13.

Roads in Scotland

From Mr Alastair Cameron. Sir, It would be churlish not to admire the skilful compilation and use of heavy statistics by the Midland Motorways Action Committee in its pamphlet (August 5) that there is no case for new motorways. Unfortunately, it was not stressed that this is at best a fragmented viewpoint. It certainly bears no relation to the facts as we know them only too well north of the border. I do not think you can say and but extremely disquieting that here again some well-intentioned committee should imply a "national" argument without regard to the needs of Scotland.

Extraordinary though it may sound, we need roads. We need motorways, both for their proven facility to handle differing traffic volumes and for their safety. I will not burden the issue unnecessarily with comparative figures—there are plenty of drivers who remember the agonies of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee with the modern M8. Nor is it merely the Scots who wonder just how long Great Britain can afford the indulgence of an antiquated A9, where delay is to be measured in grief as well as money.

Little wonder, then, that such talk by the Midland Committee of "re-evaluating" the motorway programme smacks of whimsy. Let those who doubt come north and see for themselves the massive opportunities ahead—and the transportation problems which must be tackled and solved with every urgency using a modern road network in logical harmony with improved rail and air services. Yours faithfully, A. HUTTON CAMERON, Secretary, Transport Action Scotland, 18 York Road, South Queensferry, West Lothian.

Fawcett Society's aims

From the President of the Fawcett Society. Sir, The Fawcett Society is flattered by Caroline Moorhead's description of its activities in *The Times* (August 14). Our aims however are more concrete and less embracing than she implies. We are of course anxious to work in step with other women's organizations but the co-ordinating role she gives the society is limited to a specific though major campaign focusing on the nature and implementation of sex discrimination legislation. Yours faithfully, NANCY SEEAR, President, The Fawcett Society, Fawcett House, 27 Wilfred Street, SW1, August 14.

Deployment of clergy

From The Reverend David H. Martin. Sir, There is no end in the death wish within the Church of England? In today's *Times* (August 13) you carry an account of the latest official report to strike at the very root of the established church. The report, given up by a layman's party under the Bishop of Sheffield, advocates transferring manpower from rural areas—where the church is most strong—and redeploying such manpower in urban and industrial centres—where the church has hardly ever gained a foothold. What other organization, faced with a declining work-force and restricted finance, would advocate such a piece of lunacy? The church should be deploying its manpower so as to maintain and consolidate its position in areas of strength rather than suggesting that its resources should be dissipated over a vast area—and for no reason other than e-misconceived egalitarianism. Let the church first decide where its greatest strength lies; then ensure that a clergyman is available in every 2,000 people living in such a locality. The church can ever know more than 2,000 people in any meaningful way? This would leave a skeleton staff to minister to the faithful few in all other areas. What then, does existing out of the deployment of clergy there should be a concentration of clergy in specially designated areas of strength and potential. Only then will the church be enabled to stand its ground at the present time, and thus be ready to launch its next offensive when up by a warmer and more favourable climate. Yours faithfully, DAVID MARTIN, Parish of All Saints, Sedgley, 56 High Street, Sedgley, Dudley, Worcestershire, August 13.

Seeking a solution to Cyprus crisis

From Dr Sofron Sofroniou and others. Sir, The efforts of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Callaghan, for a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem has won the admiration and gratitude of us all. We wonder however whether Great Britain has fulfilled its duty to Cyprus at its moment of greatest need. Great Britain is a guarantor of the island's independence and territorial integrity and has enjoyed the privileges of a presence in Cyprus since 1878. She has both a legal and moral duty to see to it that the island is led to a real and lasting independence and not to allow it to be dismembered and conquered by its previous colonial rulers. Yours faithfully, SOFRON SOFRONIOU, JOHN CHARALAMBOUS, DIMITRI ALEXIOU, Greek Cypriot Brotherhood, 21 Fitzroy Square, W1, August 14.

From Major-General Sir Alec Bishop. Sir, Whilst not wishing to justify the Cyprus military presence in Cyprus, with all the suffering which this action must cause, it is only fair to bear in mind the long years of

Statutory definition of charity

From Mr C. P. Hill. Sir, The questions posed in your leader "Modernising Charities" (August 12) do indeed require careful and considered answers. But it is really a denuding of counsel to suggest that today the question "What is a charity?" turns out a list in a statute of 1601. The fact is that "charity" is an old term for what we now call "a public service". It can be shown from usage that for centuries this was one common meaning of the word (though it is not given in the OED) which has been artificially preserved in legal formulae. The Act of 1601 has been much misunderstood. Whatever its influence in the past, its last vestige was obliterated, along with other obsolete legal doctrines, by the Charities Act, 1960. From recent historical research it can be seen that the apparently random list of charitable purposes in the preamble is actually a list of (a) various forms of poor relief and (b) the other public services, for which at that date local authorities were empowered to levy rates and taxes. A main purpose of the Act was to ensure that all voluntary gifts for these purposes were employed before rates were levied to make up the deficit. The list was

persecution by the Greek Cypriot community and their Government which the Turkish Cypriot community in the island have undergone. Numerous representations made by the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community, by the representatives of other Governments and by civilian and military officials of the United Nations, were largely disregarded. The sustained efforts during 1964, 65 of two special representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Sakari Tuomioja (who died in the middle of his labours), and his successor, Señor Galo Plaza, to work out in consultation with the Governments concerned an acceptable political solution to the problem of the constitutional future of Cyprus were also wrecked largely, but not entirely, on the rock of Greek Cypriot determination to keep the Turkish Cypriot community in a subservient position. They are now undergoing a terrible retribution, which extends to others who are entirely innocent. Yours faithfully, ALEC BISHOP, Formerly British High Commissioner to the Republic of Cyprus, 20 Combe Lodge, Beckley, Sussex, August 14.

do comprehensive survey; it contains nothing about the advancement of religion, for instance, except the repeal of churches. The present position was plainly stated by the Court of Appeal in the *Incorporated Council of Law Reporting* case (1972) Ch 73. It is not now necessary to find something in analogous cases to one of the purposes of 1601: any purpose in the nature of a public service is prima facie charitable and the onus is on those who say it is not to prove it. Such a test is an admirable one. It is to be reasonably applied from generation to generation to meet changing circumstances. Words could hardly be clearer: and it is borne firmly in mind that "charity" is a public service, the ordinary sense of providing benefit and not to the metaphorical sense of soaking one's mind or urging Parliament or somebody else to do something, it may be much easier to work out a consistent set of answers to other problems. Yours faithfully, C. P. HILL, formerly Chief, Charity Commissioner, As from The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, SW1, August 12.

Justice in South Korea

From Mr Niail MacDermot, QC. Sir, Your "Advertiser's announcement" of August 14 stating that a main point of South Korea's foreign policy is that "it will open its doors to all nations of the world" encourages the hope that this may soon include the doors of its courts. Ten days ago the International Commission of Jurists asked the Foreign Ministry if it could send an observer to the trial of a lawyer, Kim Shin Guk. The answer was that as his is to be tried before a military tribunal only the defendant's lawyer, one member of his family, and some press representatives "connected with the Ministry of Defence" would be allowed to attend. No question of national security arises. Mr Kang is being prosecuted because, when defending the dissident poet Kim Chi Ha, he criticized the court procedures and the law under which his client was being tried. He challenged the constitutionality of emergency regulations making any form of political activity by students a capital offence, and categorized the death sentences passed under this legislation as "judicial murder". No question of national security arises. Mr Kang is being prosecuted because, when defending the dissident poet Kim Chi Ha, he criticized the court procedures and the law under which his client was being tried. He challenged the constitutionality of emergency regulations making any form of political activity by students a capital offence, and categorized the death sentences passed under this legislation as "judicial murder". Yours faithfully, NIAIL MACDERMOT, Secretary-General, International Commission of Jurists, Geneva, August 15.

From Mr William J. Butler. Sir, Your leading article and that by Peter Haselhurst in *The Times* of August 12 focus much justified attention on the "despotic and extreme political repression" being imposed on South Korea by Pres-

dent Park Chung-hee. One especially odious means of this repression, however, was not mentioned by you. This is the use of torture to obtain confessions. Having just returned from Seoul, I can testify (as I have done to a joint meeting of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittees in Washington) that torture does appear to be one of the weapons of enforcement in South Korea today. In a report for Amnesty International on their recently sponsored mission to the country I indicated that every detainee, including the poet Kim Chi Ha, the so-called "despotic" regime related that their confessions were extracted by force and torture, using such methods as the forcing of cold water down the noses of the defendants, prolonged standing against a wall with constant prodings with the electric baton, the lack of sleep, the use of electric shock applied to the private parts of individuals, the use of screams and yells from adjoining rooms and many more insidious methods to "persuade" the defendants to admit guilt. Torture as an instrument of repression is abhorrent in any civilized society let alone its use to satisfy the desires of a dictator with an insatiable appetite for autocratic power. Affected by this, especially, WILLIAM J. BUTLER, United Nations Representative, International Commission of Jurists; Chairman, Committee on International Human Rights of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Butler, Gellows & Geller, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017, USA.

including 230,000 sq ft of office space. They would also have received a derisory £775—less than one year's likely rental value—for every additional square foot permitted subsequently. It would have taken a very great deal of extra housing—far more than could decently be piled on top of this restricted site—to offset such very poor value for money, and the present GLC can only be grateful to the Secretary of State for facilitating them from the constraints beset by their predecessors and thus enabling them to take a fresh look at the whole thing in the light of common sense and contemporary needs. Yours faithfully, AUSTEN WILLIAMS, 5C 27 Martin's Place, WC2, August 12.

Cambridge Circus

From the Vicar of St Martin-in-the-Fields. Sir, The Secretary of State's long-awaited decision, which permits the sale of GLC land at Cambridge Circus to companies in possession of a 15-year-old outline planning permission for a vast office development on a site of which it forms part, so far from being a case of politics overriding common sense, will be widely welcomed by all who are concerned with the future of central London. Your correspondent (August 8) raises the possibility of a compromise between the Council and the developers, but Cambridge Circus cannot be compared with Gamage's. At Cambridge Circus, the GLC was to have sold for £525,000 a site essential to a scheme

Tax on wealth and farmers

From Mr How Watt. Sir, Both G. B. Heywood, President of the Country Landowners' Association, and F. N. W. Cornwallis (August 13) are judging the effects of both the proposed wealth and gift taxes as if the present inflated agricultural land values will continue. Must have been forecasting the end of owner-occupation in one generation unless the present tax advantages of land ownership as an investment are curtailed. The last Government's response to the roll-over provisions from development gain on agricultural land was a good start which the present Government has continued.

This latest proposal to remove the other great attraction to non-agricultural capital to invest in agricultural land as an investment in the 45 per cent Estate Duty relief will reduce agricultural land values still further and gradually they should fall into line with its true value for growing stock and crops. Surplus City funds should be invested in industry to make it more productive and efficient rather than inflate agricultural land prices as a tax haven. With my land at £1,000 per acre I had no hope at all of meeting my Estate Duty on death or Capital Gains Tax if I had given it away. At £200/£300 per acre I can cope.

All taxation changes should encourage reward for hard work and merit, i.e. those who make the greatest productive effort should receive the highest reward and not in the past, encourage people to make more money through capital growth rather than earn it through increased productivity. Companies are exempt, for it would be foolish to tax the raw material of production whether it is factories and equipment or agricultural land, its stock and crops. The intention, I'm sure it is to tax disposable wealth that does not affect productivity. A small price to pay if you wish the great mass of people to accept any form of a prices and incomes policy. The Green Paper on the Wealth Tax proposals and further negotiations to give relief to full-time farmers and as these are who the NFU and CLA really represent then I hope they will hold their criticism in check and not insist on useful negotiations on our behalf. Yours truly, HRW WATT, Director, Hew Watt (Orsett) Farmers, Heath Place, Orsett, Grays, Essex, August 13.

Nato's southern flank

From Mr Alan Lee Williams, Labour MP for Erewash. Sir, Dr Gray's pertinent comments (August 10) about my letter on Nato and the dichotomy between the southern flank and the problems of the central areas, raises a number of important issues. I fully accept his point about the central front, which, indeed, in a recent book I wrote with my brother Geoffrey Williams, entitled *Crisis in European Defence*, we said: "For obvious reasons, however, it is only possible to regard the central front in Nato-Europe, as the region in which the Soviet Union can in fact be detected from invading or moving against the Nato powers." Moreover, I agree that Nato needs a new strategy which takes into account Soviet thinking and recent developments in tactical technology. The impact, for example, of the Sagger and Sagger anti-tank guided missiles and the modern Sam missile. Clearly Nato's current war plans need redefinition: the principle of the "forward strategy" and of the "pause" will have to be modified in the light of recent developments. Indeed the development of a new generation of miniature nuclear weapons for battle field use must eventually be deployed by Nato in sufficient numbers, so as to render irrelevant the absurd pretence that the old "fire gap" or nuclear threshold, is relevant to the military environment of the 1980s.

These new tactical nuclear weapons equivalent to as little as 50 tons of TNT capable of being delivered within the two or three feet of any target up to any man, are likely to be used in the military art and have as great an impact on war as the introduction of the machine gun and barbed wire during the Great War. The use of such weapons can be regarded as consistent with the guidelines laid down by Nato's nuclear planning group (NPG), and are indeed the only means by which the Soviet Union on the central front can be prevented from successfully waging a short conventional war. The fact remains that on the southern flank of Nato a protracted war could occur, and relatively large numbers of men and material committed to battle in an area less susceptible to "critical management" techniques. War, if it comes in Europe will start there. Yours faithfully, ALAN LEE WILLIAMS, House of Commons, August 11.

Statutory lie

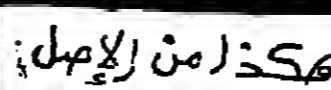
From Mr Erskine Pollock. Sir, Solicitors who require a receipt before paying a legacy are saying in effect: "Be good enough to acknowledge that the Executors of Mrs Popkin have paid you the legacy. When you have done so, we will treat the amount as being held by us on your behalf and send it on to you." Solicitors do not ask for a prior receipt in the case of money due from themselves. Why should the Rev Mr Ruston expect solicitors to accept his undertaking when he is unwilling to accept an (implied) one from them? There must be an element of trust on one side or the other, falling a transaction across the table. Yours faithfully, ERSKINE POLLOCK, 5 Eastfield Park, Weston-super-Mare, Avon, August 8.

Parents and education

From Mr John Prud. Sir, One is glad to see that Mr St John Stevas talks about a parents charter for education in somewhat wider terms than one of our Tory county councillors in Hertfordshire who went so far as to write about "the educational opportunities and rightful choices of the parents of this county". We on the Labour side are concerned about the educational opportunities and the rightful choices of the children and the pupils, which we believe can only be provided for all children in a fully comprehensive system in which every school is able adequately to cater for pupils

of all levels of ability. We believe that the overwhelming majority of pupils want to get away from the out-of-date system of privileged education and that parents, too, in the main are not likely to be attracted by the vote-catching Conservative flattery. But we must be glad that Mr St John Stevas now talks about parents serving as members of governing bodies. We on the Labour side in Hertfordshire have had to fight over the years against Conservative resistance to win acceptance of parent representation. It was not until we obtained last year equality of membership with the Conservatives that we finally obtained agreement that every school

should have a parent member. Even then the Conservatives insisted that this should be only in an advisory capacity. We look forward in the Conservative county councillors in Hertfordshire—and in how many other authorities?—adopting a much more progressive attitude towards parent participation in the future. We have been demanding this for years. Yours faithfully, JOHN FRYD, County Councillor, Leader, Hertfordshire Labour Education Group, 8 Westfield Avenue, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.





COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
August 15: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, with The Prince Andrew and The Prince Edward, disembarked from HM Yacht Britannia at Aberdeen this morning.

Having been received by the Lord Provost of Aberdeen (Mr John Smith), Her Majesty, with The Royal Highnesses, drove to Balmoral Castle and was received by Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Aberdeen (the Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair).

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mr Philip Moore and Squadron Leader Peter Bear are in attendance.

Today is the Anniversary of the Birthday of The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips.

The Queen will lunch with the president and council of the Albert Hall and inspect the redecoration on October 30.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend a dinner at Grosvenor House on September 25 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will launch the National Association of Boys' Club Week, at St James's Palace, SW, on October 14.

Birthdays today
Major-General T. M. R. Ahern, 66; Dr Percy Dunsheath, 88; Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Koele, 73; Sir Donald Maitland, 52; Sir Louis Petch, 61; Duke of St Albans, 59; Professor W. St C. Symmers, 57; Sir James Taylor, 72; Mr W. N. Warbey, 71.

Latest appointments
Latest appointments include: The Very Rev John McIntyre, Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh University, has been appointed Dean of the Order of the Thistle. He succeeds the Very Rev E. C. Whitely.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr Allen Howe as Circuit Administrator, Wales and Chester Circuit, from September 16 in place of Mr D. W. Jones-Williams, whose appointment as Commissioner for Local Administration for Wales was announced recently.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr F. W. Baldrey and Miss J. A. Clements
The engagement is announced between Frank Baldrey, of Drotwich, and Patricia, only daughter of Mr F. J. Clements and the late Mrs Clements, of Drotwich, Worcestershire.

Mr C. S. Burton and Miss V. Need
The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Stuart, son of Mr and Mrs W. C. C. Burton, of Plas-y-Coed, Digswellbury Lane, Hertfordshire, and Veronica, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs K. H. Need, of 20 The Side Road, Quarry Green, Kirby, Lancashire.

Mr F. H. S. Gilbert and Miss S. M. Kaye
The engagement is announced between Francis Humphrey Shubrick, youngest son of Commander W. R. Gilbert, RN, DL, and Mrs Gilbert, of Gosport Castle, near Paignton, South Devon, and Sarah Marian, daughter of Colonel D. R. B. Kaye, DSO, DL, and Mrs Kaye, of Brinkley Hall, Newark, Suffolk.

Mr J. P. Greenhalgh and Miss M. T. Vuvau
The engagement is announced between Timothy Adrian Nelson Stebbins, son of Mr H. L. Stebbins, of New York, and Mrs A. Mackinnon, of Euston Manor, Sutton Scotney, Hampshire, and Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Whittingham Wilmer, of Delray Beach, Florida, United States.

Mr T. A. N. Stebbins and Miss L. Whittingham Wilmer
The engagement is announced between Timothy Adrian Nelson Stebbins, son of Mr H. L. Stebbins, of New York, and Mrs A. Mackinnon, of Euston Manor, Sutton Scotney, Hampshire, and Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Whittingham Wilmer, of Delray Beach, Florida, United States.

Marriage

Mr R. S. H. Girdwood and Miss R. A. Egan
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Paul's Presbyterian Church, Ballan, Victoria, Australia, of Mr Richard Girdwood, only son of Professor and Mrs Ronald H. Girdwood, of 2 Hermitage Drive, Edinburgh, and Miss Robert Egan, second daughter of Mr and Mrs W. H. Egan, of Mount Egerton, Victoria, Australia. The Rev E. F. Clarkson officiated.

Today's engagements

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, President of the Shropshire Horticultural Society, attends Shrewsbury Flower Show, 11 am. Exhibition: Far Eastern Art, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10 am-5 pm.
Exhibition: The Mays, their art and culture, Museum of Man, 6 Burlington Gardens, 10 am-5 pm.
Exhibition: English Toy Theatres, Pollock's Toy Museum, 1 Scala Street, Tottenham Court Road, 10 am-5 pm.

State to help Glasgow buy £175,000 Van Gogh

The Government yesterday said it would provide up to half the sum needed by Glasgow to buy a £175,000 Van Gogh portrait.

The grant, the second highest awarded to a local museum, was announced by Dr John Gilbert, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, on a visit to Kelvingrove Art Gallery, Glasgow.

He said that he and the Secretary of State for Scotland had been asked for help in acquiring Van Gogh's painting of Alexander Reid, a prominent nineteenth-century Glasgow art dealer who promoted interest in art in the city.

If the gallery raised the balance of the purchase price, the Government would make a matching contribution of up to £87,500, he said. The painting is being offered by Reid's grandson, Mr Graham Reid, of Surrey.

A spokesman for the Gallery said that Mr Reid was anxious that the picture should go to Glasgow because of his grandfather's connection with the city.

Kelvingrove had been offered a first refusal of the painting, which on the open market, might fetch much more than the asking price.

Dr Gilbert said the Van Gogh was not only important in itself. It was also the portrait of a man who had done much for art in Scotland and had been a leading figure in the Kelvingrove Gallery in particular.

Officials of Glasgow Art Gallery and Museums Association are to try to raise £50,000 towards the cost of the picture and the National Art Collections Fund has offered a substantial grant.

The portrait, said to be a fine example of Van Gogh's Neo-Expressionist style, was painted in Paris in 1887, when Alexander Reid was sharing rooms with the painter.

Latest wills

Dr Thomas Sherrin Ross Bease, of Wimbledon, president of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1947-63, art historian, left £154,187 net (duty paid, £65,447). He left nine paintings to Dame Peggy Ashcroft and after bequests of pictures and books to the Courtauld Institute of Art and books to Magdalen College, Oxford, he left the residue on trust for his sister and then to Magdalen College.

Mr Norris Taylor, of Huddersfield, left £35,137 net (duty paid, £6,072). After bequests of £900 he left the residue to Miss Marion Shaw, of Dalton, for life while she stays unmarried, and then equally between the Cancer Research Campaign, St Dunstan's, Dr Barnardo's, RSPCA, Empire Rheumatism Council and Huddersfield and District Spastics Society.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):
Wainwright, Mr Alban Philip, of Malverio (duty paid, £31,325) £197,675
Hoare, Miss Constance Sarah, of Granbrook (duty paid, £27,558) £103,544
North, Mr Guy Wood, of Wargrave, architect (duty paid, £67,216) £219,382

Archaeology report Lake District: Rewriting history

The history of the Lake District will shortly have to be rewritten. An intensive five-week dig at the Roman fort and civilian settlement at Watercrook, near Kendal, which finished last week, disposes of the theory that Britain's most famous governor, Gnaeus Julius Agricola, conquered the Lake District.

The excavations, jointly financed by the Department of the Environment and the university, were carried out by 70 people, mostly students, working six days a week.

They show that the first fort at Watercrook was built with a rampart of turf and timber buildings. Work in the area of the north-east gate shows that the entrance was protected by a curving timber wall projecting out of the rampart. The turf fences were later replaced by stone walls, some 5ft thick. Their foundations were uncovered during the dig. There is considerable use of concrete in the wall's hardcore.

Beyond the wall were two impressive v-shaped ditches between 10 and 30 ft wide and 6 to 8 ft deep. "On the north-east side", Dr Potter says, "the outer ditch was even more massive—more than 40 ft wide and 16 ft deep". It was filled with debris from iron working and had probably been the site of extensive quarrying.

Fragments of leather have been recovered, and it now seems probable, Dr Potter says, that there will be well preserved organic remains elsewhere on the site at Watercrook. "It is now quite clear that Watercrook will provide a rare opportunity of studying a north-western Roman fort and its associated civilian area".

By Mark Vaughan
The Times Educational Supplement
© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1974

University news

Oxford
Professor A. O. H. Jarman, Professor of Welsh at University College, Cardiff, has been appointed Rhys Research Fellow for 1975-76. Jesus College has elected him to a visiting senior research fellowship for the same period.

Bath
Mr Richard Mawditt, the finance officer at the university, has been appointed principal administrative officer.

Dinner
Mrs Seacey
The acting Agent General for Queensland and Mrs M. G. Seacey held a dinner last night at the Savoy Hotel in honour of the Queensland Minister for Justice and Attorney-General and Mrs W. E. Knox who are visiting London.



Part of the site of the Roman settlement at Watercrook which may be submerged if a Kendal Flood relief programme is implemented. The slope at the left forms part of the fort's defences.

Controversial mosaics uncovered at St Paul's

By Tim Jones

Restoration has uncovered another hidden facet of St Paul's Cathedral, and visitors to Wren's doming work will now be able to see in their original state mosaics that were partly hidden by decades of grime.

The mosaics, which enhance the choir vaults, choir aisles, and the apse are so pleasing in colour and design that it is hard to imagine that they were the centre of a furious controversy when they were being pieced together in the late 1890s.

Purists accused the artist, Sir William Richmond, of desecrating Wren's concept with the imposition of neo-byzantine art and indulged in unchristian criticism of the mosaics. They hinted that his mosaics were but the tip of the Art Nouveau iceberg which would engulf the land.

Lords witness described the dean and chapter and Sir William as vandals, and clearly thought that the latter was little short of the devil's advocate about the mosaic.

Canon Scott-Holland, troubled by the future, suggested a breathing space so that the parties could reflect, and at a dinner given by the Selters' company the dean said that attendance had risen from 150 people to a 9,000 congregation at the recent Easter service.

Whether the additional 8,500 were Christian or curious is not known. Canon Scott-Holland went on to support the artist when he complained about the "intemperate activities of excited young persons in South Kensington Schools". He noted that distinguished critics whose names had appeared in the press had contributed not a sixpence towards the improvement of the cathedral.

While the controversy raged, Richmond, who would not employ trades union labour, worked on and was eventually knighted for his efforts.

People wanted to see his work and the gas lights that illuminated the mosaics gradually coated them with fumes which hid their rich colours. They hindered tourists, who were snapping away with irreverent abandon, considered the mosaics as a beautiful and integral part of England's most famous cathedral.

The cleaning work was done by a team of five from Peter Cox, the building preservation specialists, and it is estimated that 14,000 sq ft has been cleaned. The altar will soon be seen against the background of the mosaic.

The mosaic figure of Christ above it. The work is part of a restoration programme thought to have cost about £3m.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, August 16, 1949.

Abroad by car
From Our Special Correspondent
British motorists this year have been taking their cars and motor-cycles abroad on holiday tours in far greater numbers than ever before. The Automobile Association has made since January more than 40,000 reservations for sleeping motor vehicles to and from Continental ports this year, compared with 23,500 for 1938, which was a record, and about 19,000 last year.

There seems to be no reason why any motorist with faith in his car who wants to take it abroad should hesitate. The facilities for customs and international circulation documents are all restored; the costs of food and lodging and parking if things are managed with some care and discretion, do not amount to more than for a mooring tour in England. The actual expenses, even more exhilarating than it used to be before the war.

Readers who wish to see the full version of this and other reports in the series are reminded that microfilm copies of The Times are available in many public libraries in Britain and abroad.

Church news

Diocese of Wakefield
at St Bartholomew's, Brighthelm, diocese of Wakefield, Vicar of Ryhill, diocese of Wakefield.

OBITUARY

MR PAUL ROBERTS Former head of Frensham

S.D.E. and J.M.F. write:
Paul Roberts, who died on August 7 at the age of 85, was Headmaster of Frensham Heights from 1926 to 1949, and then a governor of the school until 1973. He was also, for several years, a governor of Bedales, a member of the committee of the Pestalozzi Children's Village and chairman of the Farnham School of Art Committee. He served in the First World War and was awarded the Croix de Guerre. But his most important work was the development of Frensham Heights.

Founded in 1925 as an independent, co-educational boarding school, in Paul's reign Frensham Heights became firmly established and acquired the character which has since remained. Both Paul and his sympathetic wife, Eudora, were much loved by all of us who were educated at the school. Paul enjoyed young people, and he and Eudora were very serious. He welcomed each new stage of their development and their attempts to do their own thinking. He tried above all to help each child to grow and to be himself. He had a happy relationship with his teaching staff by whom he gave a freedom to experiment in an agreed framework. He also extended genuine kindness and respect to parents.

Memories of Paul could fill many pages; some were changed at a joyful eightieth birthday party by Sir Claus Moser, an Old Frenshamian.

MR CLAY SHAW

Mr Clay Shaw, the man who was accused and acquitted of being involved in the assassination of President John Kennedy, died in New Orleans yesterday at the age of 60.

A retired manager of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans, Shaw was indicted by a grand jury in New Orleans in charge was that, with Lee Harvey Oswald and other conspirators, he formed an extreme right-wing group with the object of murdering the president. They allegedly had considered the assassination an obstacle in the path to the overthrow of Fidel Castro.

Shaw's prosecutor was James Garrison, the district attorney who argued that the Warren Commission had failed to find the truth and that it was his conclusions that the president was shot only from behind, and that Oswald was the only assassin—were incorrect. Garrison hinted during his final summing-up to the jury, that "powerful forces" including actual generals and the secret police had prevented the facts from coming out. At the end of the six weeks trial Shaw who had denied ever knowing Oswald, was acquitted.

The New York Times called the trial "one of the most disgraceful chapters in the history of American jurisprudence".

MISS ANTOINETTE SWART

A. R. G. Frosser writes:
Miss Antoinette Swart, who died on July 20, came from a distinguished South African family. She was educated in South Africa and graduated from the University of Cape Town.

After military service in the South African Corps of Signals, Miss Swart decided to cut links with South Africa and to work in the United Kingdom. After a number of posts in London she joined the Overseas Civil Service and was posted to Uganda.

During her service in Uganda she contributed immensely to the then Ministry of Social Development, moving from Community Development Officer to Principal Welfare Officer, and finally becoming the Principal of the Nsamizi Training Centre, an institution which made a great contribution to preparing the African members of the Civil Service for senior posts in the Uganda Administration.

On her retirement from the Overseas Civil Service Miss Swart continued her interests by becoming the Tutor in charge of the Selly Oak College of Leges course for overseas social workers.

Science report

Dystrophies: Inborn abnormality in muscles

The muscular dystrophies, which cause the gradual paralysis of otherwise healthy people, are among the cruellest and the least understood of human diseases. They attack, in an unknown way, the organization of the muscle tissue, normally one of the most consciously highly organized tissues in the body. How the structure of muscle contributes to its contractile function is just beginning to be understood. But how the structural organization comes into being in the first place is still largely unknown. Recently some new work at the Medical Research Council (MRC) Laboratory in Cambridge has begun to shed light on this fundamental problem from a rather unexpected angle.

The basis for the new research is a deliberately induced genetic mutation, not, of course, in man but in a species of parasitic worm. The consequence of the mutation is to disrupt the muscles of the worm (the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans*) in a specific way and can be identified under the microscope, so that biochemists have a way of seeing directly the effects of a genetic abnormality affecting the actual assembly of the highly structured muscle tissue.

Work on dystrophic muscle has been going on for many years in other laboratories, chiefly with

from a biochemical point of view. A particularly interesting point about the latest of these is its sensitivity to temperature. Normal larvae of *C. elegans* will not hatch at any temperature between 15° and 25° Centigrade. But the mutant described this week in Nature by Dr Henry Epstein of Stanford University and Dr J. N. Thomson of the MRC Laboratory emerged paralytically from exposure to temperatures above 20°C.

Microscopic examination of the stained and fixed muscles of the paralytic mutant pinpointed the defect. Normal muscle, viewed end on, consists of a regular array of filaments of protein surrounded by parallel arrays of thin protein filaments. The lattice pattern is striking to look at. Exactly the same pattern is seen in mutants bred at below 20°C as in their normal cousins. But mutants incubated at 25°C are conspicuously different. The thick muscle filaments are organized normally; but the thin filaments, instead of being serially in parallel, are set at all angles, apparently randomly.

There are several pointers to the nature of the defect that results in such a specific failure in muscle assembly. The trait is recessive; nematodes that have inherited one normal and one abnormal gene for it remain normal at the higher temperatures. That means that just one normally functioning gene can produce enough of whatever is needed to make the muscle normal, so that it is very unlikely that the defective gene is one that makes the muscle proteins themselves.

A second important clue is the temperature sensitivity of the effect. The effects of incubating larvae at high temperatures can be reversed at any time up to the point at which the worm reaches adulthood, defined, for nematodes, as sexual maturity. That is, any worm that is paralyzed remains so at any temperature, and any worm that is motile is so at any temperature.

That and the recessive nature of the trait both point to a fault in some enzyme protein which would control the assembly of the muscle components, and at no other stage to assure the parallel organization of the thin filaments around the thick ones. A slight alteration in the chemical composition of the enzyme, caused by the mutation, could make it unstable at a 20°C. That might result in its being so unstable that it could no longer perform its catalytic function as an enzyme.

That is the hypothesis suggested by Epstein and Thomson. The next step in the fascinating pursuit of dystrophic biochemistry is at the level of molecular assays of the enzyme. The further analysis will be the further analysis of the defect in the muscle, and a search for more mutants affecting the same gene.

By Nature-Times News Service
Source: Nature, August 16 (1974) 57: 19741

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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MR. Telford opportunity Bob Tilmouth 0952 613131

Company leaders aim White paper threatens growth and jobs

In Brown and... decisions should be taken by people outside the business? Mr Brian Kellert, chief executive of Tube Investments, said that running through the White Paper was the arrogant assumption that a few politicians, though no doubt backed by a new army of civil servants, could do the job better. These same sentiments were echoed by Tazee and Lyle, who rejected the idea that government could provide the professional management needed to run profitable manufacturing businesses with secure employment. Mr Richard Dobson, chairman of British-American Tobacco, who described the White Paper as "a wolf in sheep's clothing", expressed the fears of multinational companies that the Government's intentions to bring the British holdings of such multi-national groups under the planning agreement proposals might rebound on the foreign holdings of British-based companies. The Imperial Group stated that it could see no reason whatever for the Government seeking power to intervene in the way the company conducted its operations. The company had a long and successful record of growth marked this year only by the effects of the Government's policy on prices and profits. The statement added: "The complexity of all complexions have intervened over the years in the operation of nationalized industries with an appalling effect. To extend, for doctrinaire reasons, such intervention to companies like Imperial can only have a had effect on growth, profitability and investment, and that means people's jobs as well." Highly critical comments also came from the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, and the Road Haulage Association, both of which, the White Paper makes clear, face further state intervention. The NFBT stated it was "astonished" that the Government thought they could be more efficient by means which were bound to hurt its competitiveness. The RHA said it deplored the Government's plans. "We really think it best to let basic industrial decisions be made by the people who are best placed to make them."

Rises of up to 13 1/2 pc sought on cement

By Richard Allee Cement companies have notified the Price Commission of their intention to raise prices of ordinary and rapid hardening Portland cement by up to 13 1/2 per cent from September 2. The new applications from individual manufacturers "come as a continuation of the legal wrangle between the big six makers and the commission over the industry's right to operate a common price agreement. Earlier this year the commission ruled out the industry's traditional practice of changing prices by adding a fixed amount per tonne to all sales. As a result, manufacturers had to make individual—and they claimed, over-complicated—applications to the commission to May when they secured increases of about 15 1/2 per cent. And this time, again, they have been unable to act as a body. Consequently the increases requested vary, according to Rear Admiral C. K. T. Wheen, director of the Cement Makers' Federation. Although the highest rise requested is just under 13 1/2 per cent, the average is less. C.M.F. members, who formerly operated the price ring are Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Tunnel, Rugby, Aberthaw, Ketton and Ribblesdale. Their case for a return to the traditional method is considerably strengthened by the failure of the Director-General of Fair Trading to end the pact last autumn, when the Restrictive Practices Court refused a hearing of a 13-year-old ruling that the arrangement was not against the public interest.

Bonus strike by 550 at Llanwern steelworks will halve production

By Edward Twoseed Output at the British Steel Corporation's Llanwern works near Newport, Gwent, will be halved next week because of the strike by 550 workers. A BSC spokesman in Cardiff said yesterday that supplies of finished steel from the cold rolling mill would be exhausted by the weekend. This means production will have to be cut by some 20,000 tonnes a week. Supplies to car factories and other domestic appliance manufacturers will be badly disrupted. The £220m steelworks is continuing to produce hot-rolled steel for delivery and stock. The five-day-old strike, by members of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, is in protest at corporation plans to revive bonus payments. At a mass meeting on Wednesday the men voted to continue the stoppage. They will meet again on Monday. The corporation said no peace moves appeared to be imminent. Announcement of further expected losses at Llanwern coincided with the publication of depressing output figures for the whole industry for July, confirming estimates reported in Business News on Wednesday. The figures, compiled by the BSC and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association, show that production averaged 400,700 tonnes a week during the month, a 16.6 per cent dip on the June average of 479,200 tonnes. June remains the best month for steel production so far this year. Strikes and holidays were blamed for the poor performance last month. A major cause was a dispute at Normandy Park, Scunthorpe, paralysed the plant throughout the month, causing an average weekly loss, allowing for annual holidays, of 16,000 tonnes. At Llanwern, Teeside, a craftsmen's dispute, now settled, caused losses averaging 8,000 tonnes a week. Shortages of coal and scrap and a decline in the amount of skilled labour available are also causing problems for the steelmakers. Average weekly output for the first seven months of the year at 429,600 tonnes a week, was 16.8 per cent down on the same period of last year. Steel consumption in the second quarter of the year rose to a seasonally adjusted figure of 4,767,000 tonnes according to provisional figures from the Department of Industry. This represents a 10.5 per cent increase over the first three months of the year when output was hit by three-day working and 1 per cent less than the record consumption in the last three months of 1973. The amount of steel stocks held by consumers and merchants are estimated to have risen to 51,000 tonnes in the three months to the end of June. The department said that the return to stockbuilding in the summer of 1972—followed by an unprecedented rise of almost 600,000 tonnes in the first three months of this year.

GDP

Table with 4 columns: Year, Gross domestic product at constant factor cost (1970=100) and seasonally adjusted, and Average annual rate of change. Rows for 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 (preliminary estimate).

US President resists defence cutbacks in budget savings plea

From Frank Vogl Washington, Aug 15 President Ford is now holding frequent meetings with his chief economic advisers, but there is no indication so far as to just where he will make cuts in the current year's budget. The President is committed to federal spending cuts of at least \$5,000m (about £2,136m), but he appears to be resisting cuts in the defence budget. End many Democrats in the Congress are unlikely to accept cuts elsewhere if they are not made in this key sector. Mr Roy Ash, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, clearly reflecting the views of the President, told the Senate's budget committee today that "the defence forces programmed for 1975 are at the minimum level necessary for our national security and the continuing success of arms limitations." Mr Ash added: "Further substantial reductions would upset immediately the balance of power throughout the world. Our national security would be jeopardized and our hopes for further success in arms limitations dashed." He told the committee that sizeable cuts in the current year's budget would be very difficult to achieve "with most of the federal budget mandated by law and past contractual commitments." He added: "There is a practical limitation on our ability to reduce outlays greatly in any fiscal year once it is well under way—except by the most draconian measures." Mr Ash did not suggest where cuts in the present budget could be made. Neither did Mr William Simon, the Treasury Secretary, who also appeared before the committee today. He said: "This fight against inflation will take years. There are no short cuts, no acceptable quick solutions. Frequent and abrupt changes in policy are the worst policy of all." Mr Simon added: "The premier long-term challenge for economic policy was ensuring that a sufficient volume of savings and investment was generated to support the vast future capital requirements of this society. He added that this could be achieved only through raising the share of national output devoted to savings and investment by a substantial margin, and here fiscal policy could play a significant role. With regard to the short term, Mr Simon said a cut in the present budget was essential, particularly because it has no important psychological value in demonstrating to the American people that we are serious about inflation. Without some cuts in the budget this year, the success of our efforts will be suspect. Mr Ash told the committee that the fiscal 1976 budget should be in balance, being on present estimates \$30,000m—some \$30,000m above the current year target level. Meanwhile legislation to establish a Council of Living Council is now speeding its way through the Congress. The Bill to establish it came out of the Senate banking committee today with a phrase attached stating "Nothing in this act authorizes the imposition or reimposition of any mandatory economic controls."

Labour's 'partnership'

ed from page 1... control while the Government and the NEB decide what to do. Mr Benn, asked whether the White Paper was a retreat from his personal stance on nationalization, said: "It never was my personal policy, although I happen to believe very deeply in it. It does correspond very closely with the proposals we put forward to the manifesto at the election and the manifesto at the election has been agreed at all levels of the Labour Party organization. Planning agreements, he said, could work only by consent. "Britain must find a constructive way out of the trench warfare between government, management and working people which is wasting so much energy and talent," he added. Mr Benn had barely concluded his press conference when he was besieged by a group of such special situations, such as a new public appointment of an Official Trustee, who as the Government's spokesman during the tricky when a company may be insolvent and its directors have a legal duty to liquidation. Reform of company law will be necessary to allow such a take temporary con-

Hint of rival bid boosts mine shares

Union Corporation shares rose 6p to 380p yesterday following rumours that General Mining may make a counterbid to the £240m offer from Gold Fields of South Africa, the 49 per cent controlled associate of the London-based Consolidated Gold Fields. Johannesburg sources indicated that General Mining has already unsuccessfully approached Anglo American Corporation for funds to make a part-cash, part-equity offer, and is now attempting to raise 100m rand (£60m) in the Euro-market. Last night the group announced interim profits doubled with earnings up from 103 cents to 208 cents a share and the dividend raised from 50 to 80 cents a share three weeks early. It is also thought that Barlow Rand, which made the initial merger approach to Union Corporation, is also having talks with Anglo American while discussions continue with Union. Significant no statement was expected from Union Corporation until the end of next week. It is felt in London that Anglo itself would be unwilling to bid for Union as the combined grouping would then control about 58 per cent of the non-unionist world's gold production, which could be considered unacceptable in Pretoria. Barlow Rand shares fell 5p to 175p yesterday, Gold Fields of South Africa 25p to £29 1/2, while General Mining were unchanged at £21 1/2.

Uneasiness in City as the pound falls

By Tim Congdon Economics Staff Some unease at a significant fall in sterling yesterday has been expressed in financial circles. The pound has fallen from \$2,383 1/2 on Monday last week to \$2,344 1/2 at yesterday's close, a drop of almost 4 cents in less than a fortnight. The weakness of the pound has become more noticeable since the publication of the July trade figures on Tuesday clouding sentiment. A further new feature is that the pound, which has so far held up well against the Continental currencies, yesterday lost value against them as well as against the dollar. The situation is still very far from alarming, and most dealers yesterday dismissed suggestions of a speculative attack on sterling comparable to those in the late 1960s. The main reason for this, since the collapse of the Bretton Woods system, has been West Germany, most banks have been taking an extremely cautious view of foreign exchange markets. Because banks have been limiting their foreign exchange dealings they have also been limiting the size of sales of any particular currency. That has had two important consequences. First, the amount of selling pressure that might build up against sterling from normal currency markets has been reduced. Second, it has been extremely easy for the Bank of England, with its large reserves of foreign exchange, to intervene in the markets and ensure that banks speculating against the pound lose money. But if the Bank can readily defeat speculation by banks working for traditional clients or on their own account it would have great difficulty in stopping a speculative attack arising from a decision by Arab countries to move out of sterling into other currencies. So far there has been no suggestion that Arab governments have made any such decision, but if they do, many hundreds of millions of pounds might move out in a few days. It is this that is worrying the markets. It is not generally understood that Britain's trade deficit this year has been financed not by official borrowing, but by private inflows of capital from Arab countries, which are happy to leave open, in gilts or in sterling certificates of deposit in London. The money is "hot" and could leave as easily as it has come in.

UK output maintaining recovery

By Tim Congdon A sharp recovery in gross domestic product in the second quarter of this year restored output to levels barely 1 1/2 per cent below the peak registered in the third quarter of 1973. Preliminary estimates of gross domestic product, based on output data, show that it was just over 2 per cent higher in the second quarter than the first, according to the figures released yesterday by the Central Statistical Office. Most of the recovery was attributable to the increase in industrial production, but the CSO cautions that output data may have exaggerated gdp in the first quarter because it relies on delivery data and, for the same reason, underestimated it in the second quarter. The figures confirm the earlier impression that the three-day week, and the associated dislocation and shortages, had less effect on services and commerce than on industry.

Shares recover some ground in technical rally

Both ordinary shares and gilt edged stocks managed a technical rally on the London stock market yesterday following two sessions of heavy losses. The Bono proposals for public ownership proved somewhat less alarming than the City had expected, and the absence from the equity market of the institutional sellers active on the previous day steadied the market's nerves. Share prices were helped by the closing of bear positions ahead of today's end to the two-week trading account. The rally was paused for a while after publication of the White Paper, but gathered pace again. The FT index rose by 5.4 to 219.7, and The Times index by 1.41 to 86.42.

American quarterly deficit of \$4,491m

Washington, Aug 15—America recorded a deficit of \$4,491m (about £1,870m) seasonally adjusted in its balance of payments on an official reserve transactions basis in the second quarter after a first-quarter surplus of \$1,040m, the Commerce Department stated. The deficit in the net liquidity balance to the quarter widened to a seasonally adjusted \$2,277m from \$873m in the first quarter. The deficits were the largest since the first quarter of 1973 when the net liquidity deficit was \$6,754m and the official reserve transactions deficit was \$10,195m. On the official reserve transactions basis the deficit should be interpreted against the background of generally floating exchange rates, and large inflows of liquid funds from oil-producing countries. Increases in foreign holdings of liquid reserve assets in the United States did not necessarily reflect pressures against the dollar in exchange markets, the Department stated. "This was particularly the case in the second quarter when significant liquid investments were made by official agencies of petroleum-exporting countries." Such holdings of liquid investments to the United States by foreign official agencies increased by \$4,224m in the second quarter following a decrease of \$551m in the first quarter. Non-liquid liabilities to foreign official reserve agencies increased by \$443m, compared with a deficit of \$2m in the first quarter. Official reserve assets declined by \$358m compared with \$210m in the previous quarter. Most of that decline occurred in the American gold tranche position in the IMF which fell from \$244m. The deficit in the merchandise trade balance widened to \$1,708m from \$74m in the first quarter.—Reuter.

A Public Service Announcement. By the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales

The Finance Act 1974

The full text of the Finance Act in the form in which it received the Royal Assent. £1.25 per copy post free. On sale from Tuesday August 20th. Purchases on cash with order basis only; crossed cheques payable to CHARTAC, with name and address in block capitals to: The Publications Department, Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales, Chartered Accountants Hall, Moorgate Place, London EC2R 6EQ.

UDT chairman alleges prejudice by Whitehall

A stinging attack on the "prejudice" threatening industry and commerce is made in Mr Gilbert Stauding's annual statement as chairman of United Domestics Trust, the leading finance house which last week announced a fall from £24.3m to £11.7m in pre-tax profits. "There has been a progressive erosion of confidence on the part of investors themselves under attack by taxation and taint," he says. "Government policy implies that the management of most of industry is either inadequate in competence or wrongheaded politically." Mr Stauding adds that the existence of free enterprise depends on the confidence with which investors feel able to put up risk capital, arguing that it should not be a function of government to provide these resources from public funds. In a break with recent practice, UDT gave £2,000 to the Conservatives last year. The accounts confirm an improvement in the group's capital/deposit ratio despite its recent problems.

Fed sees big influx of short-term oil funds

From Our US Economics Correspondent Washington, Aug 15 An important indication that oil-producing countries may be on the verge of big investments in United States Treasury securities has come in the form of an advisory note to money market dealers from the Federal Reserve. Dealers said that they were advised that the Fed would shortly have a substantial amount of funds from customers who wanted to invest in very short-term repurchase agreements. The Middle East oil-producing countries are due to receive large-scale payments today from American oil companies. Dealers say that this, plus the fact that not many governments today are able to go through the Fed for large investments, strongly suggests that the Fed's customers are indeed oil-producing countries. The Fed said its customers were interested in one-day to 15-day repurchase agreements. These agreements are a temporary sale of securities by dealers, who agree to repurchase them at a specified time. The Fed has clearly stated that the purchases will not be for its own account. New York dealers point out that rumours have been widespread for some time that oil-producing countries would buy large quantities of non-marketable Treasury bills and notes. Joint Merchant Bank: Arthur and Chartered Banking Group has jointly established with major Arab interests, a Middle East merchant bank. It will operate from Dubai under the name of Oryx Investments. Authorized capital will be 10 million UAE dirhams (£106m). Arthur and Chartered will each hold just over 20 per cent of the issued capital of 5m dirhams.

How the markets moved

Table showing market movements for various indices and currencies. Includes sections for Rises, Falls, Equities staged a technical rally, and On other pages.

THE POUND

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies against the pound, including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hongkong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, US, and Yugoslavia.

£18m drop in Halifax loans

Home loans advanced in the six months to end-July by the Halifax Building Society, largest in the country, dropped by £18.37m to £275.5m. The number of successful mortgages fell to 41,000 compared with 43,500 in the previous six months and 48,500 in the same period last year. The net inflow of funds was £32.48m less at £162.83m despite higher gross receipts. At the end of July, the Halifax had received £87m as its share of the Government's loan.

J.H. Vavasseur Group Limited

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar of J. H. Vavasseur Group Limited. All correspondence and documents for registration regarding the Share and Stock Registers should in future be sent to: Lloyds Bank Limited, Registrar's Department, The Causeway, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, Sussex, BN12 6DA. Tel: Worthing 502541—(STD Code 0903) J. W. D. McIntyre, Secretary.

THE AFRIKANDER LEASE LIMITED

RECONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Members are advised that the Board of the company have been reconstituted and are now as follows: DIRECTORS: D. A. Schrederg O.B.E. (British) (Chairman), M. W. Cunningham, J. S. Hamill, W. R. Lawrie, Ian Mackenzie. ALTERNATES: O. E. MacIver, J. G. Edmiston, G. S. Young, O. R. Burton. ADMINISTRATION: Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited have been appointed administrative and technical advisers and secretaries to the company with effect from 15th August, 1974, from which date the registered office of the company will be at 44, Main Street, Johannesburg, 2001 (P.O. Box 8187, Marshalltown, 2109). Members are also asked to note the following changes which will take effect on Monday, 2nd September, 1974: Transfer Secretaries: Johannesburg, EC1P 1AJ. Consolidated Share Registrars Limited, 82, Marshall Street, Johannesburg 2001, (P.O. Box 81051, Marshalltown 2107). United Kingdom Charter Companies Limited, Kent House, Station Road, Ashford, Kent, TN28 1CA. Johannesburg, 15th August, 1974.

13 1/2% BONDS Apply: Borough Treasurer, Council Offices, Llanfair, Gwynedd, GY 11P. Tel: Llanfair 312 Ext. 4

INDUSTRY WHITE PAPER

Ports nationalization details due next week

By Richard Allen
Plans for bringing ports and cargo handling facilities under public ownership warranted no more than a passing reference to the Government's White Paper.

Extending state control to construction sector

By Malcolm Brown
The White Paper's reference to the extension of public ownership in the construction industries marks a major step forward for the trade unions in the industry, who have been pressing for such action for some years now.

Public ownership prospect alarms road hauliers

By Edward Townsend
Uncertainty and alarm will be the chief feelings among Britain's road haulage contractors towards the White Paper's reference to the extension of public ownership in the industry.

N Sea boosts Scottish jobs

By the end of April, the North Sea oil industry had created 12,000 jobs in Scotland according to the latest Scottish Economic Bulletin, published yesterday by the Scottish Office.

New Town base for Rank Xerox

Rank Xerox, the office equipment organization, is to build an engineering centre designed to house more than 1,000 engineers and scientists on a 50-acre site at Milton Keynes New Town, Buckinghamshire.

Warning on egg output

By Patricia Tisdall
A warning of a possible decline in egg production followed by higher prices by the end of the year is contained in a report on the egg market issued by the Price Commission yesterday.

Government Trustee plan poses legal snag

By Ian Morison
Government proposals to allow an official manager, or trustee, to take over temporary responsibility for the affairs of companies in financial difficulties reflects a desire to allow a business to carry on operating for economic or social reasons when on strict financial grounds it normally would have to be placed in receivership or liquidation.

Britain's great need—a competitive spirit

From Mr James A. Prior
Sir, May a visitor to Britain comment on your report of the damage being inflicted on Mercedes Benz vehicles imported into this country, and the suggestion that British dockers are more careless than their Continental counterparts.

Curing the slump in building homes

From Mr D. Wand
Sir, It is surprising that the Government and the building trades should need to set up a committee to discover the simple fact that builders have priced themselves out of most sections of their market, but most produce acceptable new houses for less than £5,000 at the bottom end of the market.

Why the state pensions plan was scrapped

From Mr Harry Lucas
Sir, Mr Ian Liddington (July 12), without declaring his interest in the matter, sets out his reasons why the trade union movement might not have approved of the scrapping of the State Reserve Scheme.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Fast delivery for spectacles

From Mr R. A. Jones
Sir, In these days when complaints about poor service seem to be the rule rather than the exception, it is most pleasing to record what seems to be unbelievable efficiency.

Two metre man on the pitch

From Miss E. C. Pika
Sir, If the grounds of metric pitch measurements frustrating (August 9) rug football commentators in sometimes have an easier time of it, a 6ft 6 1/2-in tall line-out special becomes simply a "two-metre man".

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Akzo N.V. Registered office at Arnhem

82, IJssellaan, the Netherlands. Report for the 1st half year 1974.

The favourable development of results continued in the second quarter of 1974. Compared with the second quarter of 1973, sales increased by 23% to Hfl 2,900 million. Operating income rose by 20%.

Table with financial data for Akzo N.V. showing sales, operating income, and net income for 1974 and 1973, split by quarter and half-year.

The Board of Management. Arnhem, August 1974. Copies of this report may be obtained from the London Paying Agent: Barclays Bank Limited.

The Second Great Northern Investment Trust Limited

Table showing asset value per share, total assets, revenue attributable to ordinary shareholders, and dividend information for 1974 and 1973.

Mr. J.A. Lumsden covered the following points in his review of the year to 31st May 1974 posted to shareholders on 15th August 1974.

RESULTS Before taxation increased from £70,000 in 1973 to £746,000, almost entirely an account of increased deposit interest. On the capital side total assets and the net asset value per share fell during the year, reflecting the severe falls which have taken place in stock market values.

PORTFOLIO The percentage of equities invested in the USA increased from 25.6 to 36.7 and is now our largest percentage. The UK percentage has fallen from 43.8 to 35.2 and that of Japan from 16.3 to just under 14.

MANAGED BY MURRAY JOHNSTONE & CO.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'BY THE FI...', 'No rege...', 'the', 'Autos', 'Rep', 'dem', 'Philipp', 'Pric', 'hit n', 'NEB', 'quater', 'amp', 'cap', 'able', 'ave if', 'terday', 'Unleav', 'ing', 'Philipp', 'don an', 'Amster', 'mon spe', 'mon fac', 'In-P', 'cent', 'advan', 'reducin', 'roody of', 'televi', 'compon', 'the sta', 'reduc', 'vision', 'half of', 'nishi', 'down', 'and were', 'ter', 'a second', 'A m', 'margin', '3 per c', 'follow', 'advan', 'Shirak', 'price', 'is the', 'Skill', 'not to', 'year', 'to peo', 'or 12', 'simili', '1974', 'the Govern', 'an', 'should', 'in An', 'don e'.

Business I... job getting into... well confer... more... more... open... men... audio... Sir... Secre... Indus... him... into... Beam... and... Ant... his d... mine... possi... Labo... lead... The... De... ough... to m... and affi... small... visio... than... the... time... plan... Nat... As... spee... that... light... boy... dub... The... fill... poli... van... stat... was... bef... ter... Office.

No regeneration for the market

Regeneration of British industry hardly patted the back and industry on the back, it didn't kick them in the teeth either. So despite fears that the White would spell Black Thursday, the FT index rose 5.4 to 425.9. Through this almost representative state of confidence in the climate, the paper will be to regenerate the stock

Until its own thoughts clarify, it will be impossible to tell whether the NEB will be an investment trust of capital-busy unprofitable operations, a dynamic force on the frontiers of industrial technology, a holding company with one subsidiary in each sector of the economy, all of these or none of these.

Automotive Products Replacement demand up

Automotive Products' 11m fall in pre-tax profit for the six months to June 22 is largely explained by power restrictions in the first quarter, followed by a failure to capitalize on strong demand because of material and component shortages. It is encouraging, however, that by the end of this year price rises are expected to have matched cost increases.

With home and export demand for higher margin replacement parts necessitating additional capacity and now accounting for some 65 per cent compared with around half of 1974, business for the year, the hope is for holding margins during the latter six months of 1974, even if there is little improvement in original equipment activities.

As for the longer-term outlook, AP has opened some 40 service depots to sell its own particular products, like brakes in the same quick turnover way that silencers and tyres can be sold. What the long-term effect that will have on profit remains to be seen, but a small recovery in the latter six months for an annual profit perhaps 15 per cent down is in prospect.

Philips Lamp Price controls hit margins

Mildly disappointing second-quarter figures from Philips Lamp elicited a similarly nervous reaction in the market yesterday to that which greeted the results of its first quarter. Philips fell 20p to 580p in London and Fl 1.8 to Fl 26 in Amsterdam. Fear of a consumer spending slump is the common factor.

In Philips' case, the 15 per cent sales gain in the first quarter weakened to a 13 per cent advance in the second period as reducing demand for white goods offset the gains in colour television. Ominously though, component sales were slacker in the second quarter, anticipating reduced growth in colour television production.

A more adverse read is in margins, with Philips' trading profits going ahead by a mere 1 per cent in the second quarter following a 7.6 per cent advance in the first period. Sharply rising costs and selling price controls in major markets is the explanation here.

Still, Philips like Voilever is not overly pessimistic about this year as a whole and is sticking to projections of an 11 per cent or 12 per cent sales gain, and a similar increase in earnings for 1974. On this basis the shares are on a prospective p/e of 41.

respective yields are 6.9 and just under 5 per cent. These ratings are not necessarily discounting all in nervous markets.

2nd Quarter 1974 (1973)
Capitalization 1,254m
Sales 6,146m (5,441m)
Pre-tax profits 489m (468m)
Dividend 210m
All figures in Dutch guilders

Negretti & Zambra Helpful asset backing

Thanks to its overseas content which brought in 26 per cent of the £388,000 pre-tax total, Negretti & Zambra had a degree of insulation against the worst of the vagaries of the UK economy. But this, of course, did not enable the group to escape the impact of the three-day week which sliced off around £50,000 of the profit potential.

There was a degree of recovery in the photographic activities offset to some extent by a decline in process control, while aviation, largely cockpit instruments, turned in satisfactory results.

Interest charges fell £28,000 last year to £20,000, largely due to the conversion of the loan stock. Borrowings are, however, continuing to rise to finance the work in progress and increased turnover.

Current year prospects are difficult to assess but, assuming there is no undue industrial disruption, one could be looking at pre-tax profits in a year's time of some £450,000. Meantime, a yield of 9 1/2 per cent and a p/e ratio of 3.8, fully diluted, with the shares at 40p are rendered more attractive by the asset underpinning of 118p.

Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)
Capitalization 10,844m
Sales 54,344m (£4,766m)
Pre-tax profits £0.33m (£0.32m)
Earnings per share 10.4p (9.7p)
Dividend gross 3.8p (3.6p)

Royal Insurance American trend improves

Bad though Royal Insurance's opening quarter may have been, the market has been equally aware that it was going to have a fairly easy time of it in the second quarter too. And so it turns out, with the North American torpedoes absorbing £5m and the Filkborough liability a further £3m, but stripping out the "hair" of £2.5m, the underlying trend is not all that bad.

In the United States, for example, the second quarter position would have looked very much better had not storm damage. True, it is dangerous to read too much into such signs. But at least Royal reckons that the competitive position in the States is, if anything, slightly easier now, while it also has some signs of a premium increase coming through. Elsewhere, the best news, perhaps is that, but for the flood damage and poor fire experience, the Australian position is looking appreciably healthier—with the possibility of workmen's compensation returning to profit by the end of the year.

Overall, however, it still looks as if Royal is going to produce disappointing figures for the full year, particularly with investment income growing considerably less fast than some of the other composites. But that in itself should provide no worries for the shares given a prospective yield at 164p of 11.4 per cent.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization 197m
Net premium £32m (£286m)
Pre-tax profits £11.8m (£22.1m)
Dividend gross 7.46p (6.43p)

INDUSTRY WHITE PAPER

The NEB, a formidable institution for state intervention

There were plenty of questions yesterday but few factual answers when Mr Benn sweated under the television arc lights to explain the Government's plans for the regeneration of British industry.

At the press conference, the Secretary of State for Industry quickly gained his normal confidence, with the flow of what someone called "Bennspeak" gaining momentum. Only once did his hand reach nervously for the portable lecturer to switch on that now famous personal tape recorder he uses to take down a tricky answer.

It is necessary, of course, to make one very vital assumption before getting down to the role and duties of the National Enterprise Board (NEB) "with bells on," said one sceptic. That is that Labour will win the next general election with a working majority, needed to pass a new Industry Act bristling with new powers of intervention.

If that assumption is made, then the NEB, essentially the product of human research at Transport House, looks a pretty formidable new state institution, to be lubricated with a great tranche of public funds raised by a newer breed of young tax payers schooled by the late IRC have moved on.

Mr Benn and his advisers are making no guesses on what initial sum of taxpayers' moneys will be required for making investments and takeovers, or starting up business research departments, perhaps significantly, he did point out that in 1966 the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation needed £150m and the equivalent today would be £300m. As for the work is just one of the NEB's functions," added Mr Benn, burriedly.

No, the structure and the size of the board had not been decided. Many details had yet to be worked out within the framework of the guiding principles.

Fortunately, the principles are available in the Government's White Paper. The Board will have the IRC's enterprise-efficient role in promoting industry but, ominously, it will retain the shareholdings it acquires.

At first, the NEB, to be a holding company with a statutory financial objective and public dividend capital, will take control of present state shareholdings in Rolls-Royce (1971), International Computers, George Kent Nuclear Enterprises, Dunford and Elliott, Kearney and Trecker Marwin, and Norton Villiers.

Other plans exist for them, such as a new British Shipbuilding Corporation, the British National Oil Corporation and a National Ports Authority. The new state embryo organizations Labour has additionally on its industrial blueprint.

The state holding company will take over central management of the companies, and public ownership under powers given in the Conservatives' Industry Act, which it is proposed to consolidate and extend. It is to distribute money to sound companies, with short-term financial or managerial difficulties, receiving compensation (so the annual accounts are not distorted) when called in to rescue ailing concerns.

Other duties include giving advice to Government departments and nationalized industries, as well as starting new ventures in competition with private enterprise—or joining

private industry for joint development schemes.

City interest is bound to centre on NEB as a new source of providing finance for manufacturing industry. It will normally (but not always) take a corresponding share in an assisted company's equity share capital.

Clearly, Mr Benn has to take care that NEB does not attract just the problem company to the honey pot. The board is charged to supplement and not to displace the supply of investment funds from existing financial institutions. In practice this may not be so easy, given the experience of IRC, which found a seemingly endless queue of industrialists looking for cheap money, or help with influencing competitors operating in the market.

To ensure NEB goes much further and secures its financial base, the Government stresses that its main strength must come through the extension of public ownership by acquisitions of individual companies in profitable manufacturing industry. And this is where the controversy warms up.

Takeovers, whether 100 per cent or not, will require the agreement of companies, with the Government directly vetting all deals of £5m or more.

Whoever is found to run the NEB will be held that he heads an undisclosed number of companies with 100 per cent takeovers "in order to avoid conflict between the board's objectives and the interests of private shareholders."

What happens to minimize potential conflicts arising from large majority shareholdings is not specified, although the White Paper waxes declares that internal financial relationships with its subsidiary com-

panies will be for it to settle with them.

Until draft legislation appears, it is difficult to pinpoint all the potential worries for the board. Some, however, become readily apparent. There is the very big question of what Government itself may be up to, for the Industry Department will itself continue to provide financial help under the existing Industry Act.

The Department will also continue to deal with special situations that have to be taken before the Commons, eventually handing over a problem to the NEB which might have dealt with matters in a different way, without the constraints of specific ministerial directions.

What happens when an agreed bid is suddenly disrupted because another party enters the arena to contest the NEB's plans? How can a separate Scottish Development Agency handle NEB work in Scotland without confusion (many companies do not make territorial distinctions in share or other structures)? What are the yardsticks for prompt and fair compensation to shareholders when compulsory acquisition is approved by Parliament and management responsibility is transferred to NEB?

These and many other questions were being asked within industry and the City yesterday. Whitehall itself must have worries about duplication and confusion. The NEB will be answerable to Mr Benn's department but, when it gets active in industries under the sponsorship of other Ministers, there may be squabbles for Cabinet to resolve.

Overseas investors, too, must be bothered that present Exchange Control Consent procedure is to be added to by a

requirement on the NEB to make 100 per cent takeovers if there is a danger of a company passing into "unacceptable foreign control". Who decides which acquisition is acceptable or not, and will shareholders be allowed to decide the issue?

Corporate lawyers have already noted the vagueness of a separate proposal to create a new public appointment, that of an Official Trustee to take over temporary management of a factory or company. This raises difficult issues of company law, for the duties of boards, liquidators and receivers are already laid down to avoid fraudulent trading when an operation becomes insolvent.

Whitehall found itself in serious legal complications during the rescue of Rolls-Royce and Beagle Aircraft.

Final judgments on the role and potential effectiveness of the NEB must await the actual details of the enlarged Industry Act. Its duties have to be spelled out in an early stage, and some of the foregoing, and other, questions may or may not be then satisfactorily answered. What must be clear to industry is that it will be a significant new state agency which not only hands out money with strings but also will be in direct competition with private industry in some sectors.

Just who will be lured from the boardrooms and executive offices into state service remains to be seen. There is a high-powered board was any guide, there may be no shortage of candidates if the voters give Mr Benn the chance to do the necessary head hunting for full and part-time directors.

Maurice Corina

Cautious approach to planning agreements

The White Paper's proposals for the introduction of planning agreements into industry are considerably watered down from the original Labour Party suggestions on which they are based.

Although many details still have to be spelt out, the broad outline of the scheme as amended is clear. All the elements of compulsion in the actual drawing up and administration of the planning agreements themselves have been removed.

Companies will not be required to enter into agreements, and although those who do may hope to receive extra benefits, those who do not will lose none of the monetary incentives they are entitled to under the 1972 Industry Act or other schemes such as the Regional Employment Premium system.

In its desire to avoid confrontation with employers of the kind which the last Government faced with unions over the Industrial Relations Act, the White Paper limits the Government's reserve powers solely to those needed to force firms to disclose to their workers and the Government the kind of information which a planning agreement might require. But it will be open to a company, after it has provided this information, to refuse to enter into a planning agreement of any sort.

Even if an agreement is reached, it will not be a civil contract enforceable at law. This decision, which stresses once again the voluntary nature of the whole process, seems to be another reflection of the current Government's attitude towards the Industrial Relations Act, which has reduced Government appetite for seeking to impose its policies on those who oppose them.

The agreements will be for three years at the most, as was originally proposed by the Labour Party and will be updated each year so that there is a rolling programme.

Just which companies will be covered is not spelt out. The White Paper talks of the arrangements applying to

"major and strategic firms in key sectors of manufacturing industry" (together with some other industries of particular importance) but makes no specific reference to criteria for the "strategic" Firms" which loomed large in Labour's proposals.

In the early stages of the system, the idea is to try out the scheme in certain key areas, such as engineering, which in the words of the White Paper is the heart of our export effort.

The issues which will be discussed during the consultations leading to the drawing up of an agreement will look at very much the sort of issues which earlier Labour statements would have had companies expect.

They will involve the following topics: Investment, particularly its location and timing; Prices policy; Productivity; Employment, with special reference to its regional balance; Exports and import saving; Product development; Company plans and their impact on industrial relations; and the interests of the consumer and the community. In fact, they involve most of the issues which made up the White Paper.

What is totally different from Labour's earlier ideas, and what presumably reflects a great deal of horse-trading in Whitehall in the past few months, is that the Government will be setting out these agreements will not be some new powerful planning ministry, along the lines suggested by the party's study group.

Instead, the whole issue will be handled by the existing collection of sponsoring departments which exist for various industries. Thus, if drugs firms enter into a planning agreement, it will be with the Department of Health and Social Security; if food industry and brewers will talk to the Ministry of Agriculture; and the construction industry to the Department of the Environment.

What the system seems likely to do is to formalize the existing system where sponsoring de-

partments are supposed to take an interest in each industry and help its future development. That this system needs improvement is obvious, and is made more so by the doleful plan in an Annex that in the early stages of planning agreements, Government should be provided with information about the past two years before being told about future plans.

Given the immense importance of some key companies in the industry it is a telling criticism that Government departments supposed to be sponsoring them have never taken the powers, or possibly the trouble, to find out.

Although the White Paper says that the Government intends to make more information available to companies which participate in planning agreements, it is difficult to see

how all the separate planning agreements will fit together, since they will fall under the responsibility of different ministries. On this issue at least, the paper seems to be not so much a compromise as a muddling of the issue.

What, then, are the advantages that a company can expect to gain from entering into a planning agreement with its relevant sponsoring department? The first and most obvious gain, is money.

If, in the course of discussion of its plans, the company can show that a proposal which is in the national interest needs financial assistance, the Government is prepared to provide discretionary financial aid under the 1972 Industry Act. This would be on top of the normal payments to which the firm would be entitled. Firms which enter into agreements will also be pro-

TECTED from any cuts in such things as R&D.

The other, and possibly more important advantage, might come through better relations with it to grow, or to survive, in the years ahead. Whether it succeeds in convincing firms of this in the coming years very much remains to be seen.

David Blake

INTERIM STATEMENT

Reed & Smith - a strong first half

REED & SMITH HOLDINGS LIMITED unaudited interim report for the half-year to 30th June 1974

	Half-year to 30th June 1974	Half-year to 30th June 1973	Year to 31st December 1973
	£	£	£
Group Turnover (External Sales)	11,309,392	7,884,393	16,563,925
Group Profit before Loan and Debenture Stock Interest	790,255	344,993	714,139
Loan and Debenture Stock Interest	76,401	21,775	43,062
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	713,854	323,218	671,077
Taxation	392,000	164,669	351,350
Group Profit before Special Credits	321,854	158,549	319,727
Surplus on disposal of property and investments after Taxation	36,335	32,000	64,418
Group Profit after Taxation	358,189	190,549	384,145
Minority Interest	676	NIL	NIL
Group Profit attributable to Members of Holding Company	357,513	190,549	384,145
Interim Dividend on Ordinary Shares payable 4th October 1974		1,507 1/2p per share (1.4p)	
Cost of Dividend Payment		£85,119 (£83,453)	

Note: For comparison purposes the 1973 figures include the results of all Companies now forming part of the Group.

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

- The Board has declared an Interim Dividend, payable on 4th October 1974, to Shareholders on the register at 9th September 1974 of 1.5075p per share net, which, together with the associated tax credit, is equivalent to 2.25p per share.
- The results, which show more than doubled profits over the same period last year, reflect both the buoyant state of the paper market and the current re-organisation of the Group.
- Capital expenditure programmes of over £500,000 are well under way and the benefits will show up during 1975.
- Taking into account the current uncertainties in the industrial scene, particular care has been taken to provide against all contingencies.
- The results so far serve to endorse the view expressed earlier in the year that the final accounts will show a very considerable improvement over 1973.

Business Diary: Yet another Benn story • Lounge loss

It was quite a job getting into Benn's press conference yesterday, but well worth the effort. The question uppermost in the mind of Business Diary's readers was not one of "How face the son and heir, night one day ask: 'What do you do in the class war?' only to be told, 'Well, I saw Benn on Temple Street'."

It was a nice man, came from the Press Office, asked us who we worked for. Then, having scanned nothing more than our honest eyes and open faces, waved us through to the chagrin of the doorkeepers who were enjoying their authority.

Sir Antony Part, Permanent Secretary to the Department of Industry, was also enjoying himself as he preceded Benn into the conference room. Beaming at the sea of arc lights and cameras around him, Sir Antony expansively spread out his documents on the table. Prominent among them were two possibly incongruous items, the Labour Party Manifesto and a letter from The Times.



Benn 2: pipedreams, come October?

to roam around the room looking worried.

However, Benn perhaps marred the impression of open partisanship created by the seating plan and by his blue shirt by wearing a red tie. Upon it were emblazoned the gold emblem and initials of a trade union, the Post Office Engineering Union.

those deadly serious continual reporters, who always look and sound like Hollywood's idea of a university professor.

Had the minister, the correspondents asked, discussed the proposals with Brussels, and were they acceptable? Benn rose to the occasion as the British reporters began falling about laughing. Deadpan and with superb timing, Benn answered slowly enough for everybody to catch every word, which soon turned chorales into downright guffaws.

He had enough troubles on his plate, he said, looking like Jack Benny when tapped for a loan, without discussing his proposals with Brussels. He had spent a day there but the White Paper not a basis for discussions... Parliament retaining powers for efficient management of regions... no reason to believe Brussels wouldn't like proposals. On the other hand, his audience were left reflecting not only was the Commission not consulted, but Benn didn't really mind much whether they minded.

He argued that there would be no planning agreements court before which recalcitrant managements could be hauled as there had been for trade unionists under the Industrial Relations Act. Trade unions should be brought into the consultations, since the results had been excellent when this was tried during the three-day week.

He defended the National Enterprise Board's power to take over some companies, saying that the Government was only assuming powers open to any private company. All in all, he

rather left the impression that a man who inspires such wrath in so many influential breasts may have something after all.

Air dispute

Passengers are the losers in an air dispute between TWA and the American Civil Aeronautics Board by its ruling that citizens should not be permitted free use of lounges operated by United States carriers at American airports. Foreign airlines will be able to continue their free lounge operations at United States airports, however.

Pan American bad complained to the board about Trans World Airlines' practice of issuing free memberships of its Ambassador Club lounges to its foreign customers while charging American citizens as the CAB requires. Pan Am said it was losing business to TWA because of the practice and its own policy of charging all passengers—American and foreign—for use of its Clipper Club lounges.

TWA had defended its practice because of competition from airlines serving the United States which offer free lounges to favoured customers of any nationality. The CAB, however, ruled that its policy of eliminating discrimination at lounges operated by American airlines was not intended "to distinguish between the origin of the traffic."

FINANCIAL NEWS

Strong growth puts Cowan de Groot safely over £1m

Passing the £1m-mark for the first time, Cowan, de Groot, the toys, electrical appliances and machinery group, has hoisted its taxable profits by 40 per cent to £1.01m for 1973-74. Turnover has increased by 30 per cent from £10m to £13m. Moreover, overall sales for the first quarter of the current year are better than a year ago, and the board says that this is expected to ensure another satisfactory year.

Mr Derrick Cowan, the chairman, says that the toys and giftware division companies, in spite of greater problems than ever before, report an exceptionally good performance. Other divisions also performed well.

At the half way stage the board set its sights on a £1m profit, on the strength of a fine start. Pre-tax profits were ahead by 32 per cent to £452,000 on sales of £6.65m, compared with £5.26m, and earnings a share were 5p, against 4.6p. Thus

second-half profits contributed £567,000 to the year's total profit, against £392,000—a 44 per cent rise.

In the interim report it was stated that the group's financial position had never been stronger, and using the financial arrangements already made with the County Bank for the acquisition of Norman Rose (Electrical), another purchase in the wholesale distribution field was planned. This took the form of the acquisition in March of Richard Kelly, of Lye, near Stourbridge, a hardware and electrical group, for £446,000 cash.

L'pool Post took timely decision

Taxable profits at the Liverpool Daily Post and Echo are down from £1.86m to £1.75m for the half year, but the board expects to maintain the present improved level of trading for the rest of the year.

Almost all group United Kingdom newspapers show heavily reduced profits, and virtually static revenue has been accompanied by greatly increased newspaper prices and labour costs.

The board points out that the comparative results were exceptionally good, but the recent diversification was limited to only 50 per cent of profits are accounted for by newspapers, as against 85 per cent last year. The dividend is 3.07p, against 2.73p.

The board warns that while all non-newspaper activities continue to do well, it is difficult to see how newspaper publishing interests can prosper without a slowing of the present pace of rises in newspaper ad wages.

Tough, but Unigate problems 'temporary'

Reporting a fortnight ago pre-tax profit at a record £15.23m, Unigate will continue to face serious problems and shortages in the current year, though the most pressing of these are "temporary".

Sir James Barker, chairman, says in his annual statement: "However, this United Dairies, Cow & Gate, milk food and transport group was fortunate to be involved in activities which handled products for which there was a strong and increasing demand. But further than that, he would not hazard a full-time forecast.

The prime reason, and "most frustrating", checking the pattern of profits growth, in spite of increased sales, was a shortage of its major raw material—milk—in which was added the sharp rise in costs and restrictions on selling prices, and thus biting into operating margins. He also reports that cheese consumption continued to increase, with the subsidy likely to accelerate the trend. Short-term prospects on the meat side

were very difficult to predict. Customers had switched because of high prices to less expensive manufactured meat products, causing a major distortion in the trading pattern.

There was no doubt, he added, that there would be a serious meat shortage eventually, though it was impossible to assess how the increase in beef supplies would offset the expected reduction in the pig herd of some 15 per cent.

Kemps changes hands Kemp's Group (Printers & Publishers) has been acquired for over £500,000 by a new holding company in which County Bank has a 38 per cent interest. One of the largest publishers of trade directories in Britain, it also has direct mail and printing divisions. Two directors, Mr D. Jones and Mr R. Green have left the Kemp's board but Mr B. Joel remains as chairman. Mr M. Barber, who heads the new holding company, also joins the board

Wedgwood hard put to meet rising demand

With strong export business and the home market "abundantly" continuing firm in the face of current difficulties, the main problem of the Wedgwood pottery group remains that of raising output to meet demand, and finding more people than are available to achieve this end.

Reporting first quarter operating profits up 49 per cent to £1.7m pre-tax on sales one-third higher, at £8.13m, the board says the return is in line with budget and for the full year both sales and profit targets are expected to be met. On the operating profit after tax (£575,000 against £391,000) earnings rose from 3.29p to 4.88p a share.

Mr Arthur Bryan, chairman, says that so far the company has been able to pass on higher costs to its export markets, but at home, price controls, threshold payments and higher

prices for services and materials are now tending to make inroads into margins. Nevertheless, there is a strong export and firm home market in spite of the "political and economic prophets of depression, if not doom".

But with political and economic uncertainty both at home and in many of the company's major overseas markets the chairman feels it would be unwise to make a forecast so early in the year. Last term profits were £4.24m out of sales of £29.2m. There was a particularly strong final three months with profits up 42 per cent and sales 25 per cent.

At last month's annual meeting the chairman told shareholders a major expansion programme costing £4m would take place over the next two years. He indicated that first quarter sales would be about one-third higher.

VW losses higher in second quarter

In spite of price increases Volkswagenwerk said its losses increased in the second quarter of the current period.

In a letter to shareholders the company said consolidated sales declined 3 per cent to Dm9,924m from the similar period of 1973. The letter added that unit sales were down by 11 per cent and production by 7 per cent.

There was also a drop worldwide in the number of workers employed (from 215,000 to 212,000), but capital spending rose 56 per cent to Dm597m, largely because of the introduction of new models.

The company said that in spite of its difficulties it had "a great deal of optimism" on future developments. It added that as soon as the car markets improved it expected to be in a good competitive position because of its range of new models.

Trusts suffer heavy drop in net asset values

Two of the overseas investment trusts floated through the Cripps Warburg stable in 1972 have suffered heavy falls in net asset value per share.

Atlanta, Baltimore and Chicago Regional Investment Trust was valued from 84.5p to 42p a share after the nine months to the end of June, and Sizewell European Investment Trust was down from 103.9p to 76.9p a share after the 11 months to the end of June.

Both have revealed substantial contingent liabilities—14.3p a share in ABC's case (4p the previous year) and 5.9p (0.2p) in Sizewell's. These have been incurred in respect of investment currency premium required to make up any shortfall in the value of foreign currency assets at the time when foreign currency loans fall due to be paid.

Because of the sharp rise in these liabilities, both trusts will in future be adopting a more conservative practice and will treat the contingent liabilities as actual.

Allied Polymer Allied Polymer Group has reached agreement, subject to relevant government consents, with Eriks NV of Holland to enter into a joint venture to expand the operations of Rubber House, which is at present a wholly-owned subsidiary of APC. Rubber House is engaged in industrial distribution.

The joint venture will be brought about by Eriks acquiring 50 per cent of the ordinary share capital as increased of

Rubber House for a consideration of £225,100 cash.

Rubber House earned a net profit before tax of £93,400 for the year to December 31, 1973, and on that date net tangible assets after giving effect to the new shares of Rubber House to be issued amounted to £247,700.

Benn Bros go 10pc ahead At halfway Benn Brothers cautioned that the short working week and other economic difficulties were affecting the second six months. But it reported full profits up 10 per cent to £513,000 pre-tax; the chairman says the result is better than then expected. Turnover expanded from £3.55m to £4.8m.

Benn Brothers' own operating profit from the publishing of journals and directories was marginally higher, but the setback caused to two subsidiaries by the three-day week was more than compensated for by additional interest received.

Lower tonnages at Ratcliffs (GB)

Non-ferrous strip makers Ratcliffs (Great Britain) say that because of power restrictions tonnage despatched in the first half of this year was 10 per cent down. The fact that sales were down from £2.2m to £2.0m was due entirely to higher metal prices.

Earnings before tax rose by a little over 2 per cent to £510,000 while an interim dividend of 0.78p (0.75p) is declared. Both the UK and Canadian plants are working at full capacity.

Richard's Sheffield orders surge

Cutlery and hand-tool manufacturer, Richard's of Sheffield, says orders, particularly in overseas markets, greatly exceeded those of a year ago and the company is in a position to take full advantage of this.

In the term to March 31, pre-tax profits rose 34 per cent to £437,000 from turnover up from £1.5m to £1.7m. Earnings before extraordinary items were up from 2.05p to 2.14p a share.

William Nash

While it is coy about forecasting, the board of William Nash is looking for a similar second-half result to the £368,000 (against £74,000) before tax brought in in the first half. This points to a strong profit compared with the £213,000 for 1973—which has already been overtaken. Turnover is meanwhile up from £2.9m to £3.9m, and profits after tax and the addition of extraordinary credits amounting to £8,000 (£13,000) come out at £376,000 (£217,000). The interim is 5p.

Bertam Cons

Out of turnover up from £521,000 to £598,000 taxable profits of Bertam Consolidated Rubber rose from £117,000 to £123,000 last term. Dividend is raised from 1.83p to 2.23p.

Relyon PBWS

A dip of almost 9 per cent in taxable profits to £440,000 is reported by Relyon PBWS, mattress makers, for the half to June 30. Sales were up from £2.6m to £2.7m.

Western Credit downturn

In what are regarded as a satisfactory set of figures in view of the higher cost of money Western Credit Holdings report pre-tax profits of £684,000 for last term, against £882,000. After tax of £355,000 (£379,000) the "net" is put at £329,000, against £512,000. The group, which includes

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table with columns: STRAIGHTS, CONVERTIBLES, and various bond types with bid and offer prices.

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, and various bond types including Eurobonds and other international securities.



INTERIM DIVIDEND

The directors have declared a first interim dividend of 2.5p and a second interim dividend of 2.5p per 25p unit of stock to be paid on 18th October 1974 and 3rd January 1975 respectively.

Business appointments Sir Iain Stewart on Caledonian board

Sir Iain Stewart, chairman of Hall-Therapeutics, has joined the board of Caledonian Airways Ltd. Sir W. Lawson has retired.

Coop revival for Welsh china industry

Small Business Capital Fund, the company backed by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, has provided £30,000 to finance the start of Welshchina in return for 42 per cent of the equity.

SEET setback

Turnover of Scottish, English and European Textiles is up from £4.6m to £5.7m. Taxable profits however, are down from £326,000 to £300,000 for 1973-74. After extraordinary debits of £51,000, against £24,000, available profits are down from £129,000 to £67,000.

Christy-Webb-Nash

Having now raised its stake in Webb-Nash to 1.08 million shares (34.99 per cent) by the conditional agreed purchase of 155,000 shares for 35p each cash from one of its own large shareholders, Christy Brothers is making a bid. The remaining 2.59 million shares will be offered for on the basis of one share in Christy for every eight Webb-Nash shares.

Bernard Wardle

Interim dividend is held at 0.43p net, giving a rise from 0.625p gross to 0.653p gross. This corrects yesterday's item.

LDAN ACCOUNT BUSINESS

The Stock Exchange Council has continued, with amendments, the new rule to regulate the conduct of loan account business.

LONG TERM INSURANCE

New business written in the first six months of the year with corresponding figures was:

Table showing long term insurance figures for 1974 and 1973, including new life and annuity premiums, periodic premiums, and single premiums.

UNDERWRITING RESULT

Following a loss of £8.5m in the first quarter this year a further loss of £5.4m was suffered during the second quarter bringing the total underwriting loss for the half year to £13.9m.

Estimated Half Year Results

Table with columns: 6 months to 30 June 1974, 6 months to 30 June 1973, and Year 1973, showing various financial metrics.

The Robert Stigwood Group Limited

INTERIM STATEMENT

The Directors announce the Company's results for the 6 months ended 31st March 1974.

Table with columns: £, 6 months to 31/3/1974, 6 months to 31/3/1973, 12 months to 30/9/1973, showing Profit Before Taxation, Taxation, and Dividends.

An interim dividend of 5 1/2p, payable on 8th October next has been declared for the year ended 30th September 1974, which is the same as last year.

It should be noted that of the total income from the film "Jesus Christ Superstar" to be received in this financial year over 4/5ths will fall in the second half.

The Company's record label RSO Records has this month again achieved a number 1 gold album in the United States with Eric Clapton's "461 Ocean Boulevard" and the label has recently signed two new important American performing artists, the group "Love" and Freddie King.

The musical film "Tommy" which is now in production is expected to premiere in America next spring. This film stars Oliver Reed, Ann Margret, Elton John, Eric Clapton, Jack Nicholson and The Who.

The profits for the 12 months to 30th September 1974 are expected to be not materially different from those of the previous year; increasing production and running costs due to inflation are being some marked effect on profits and the Directors are continuously reviewing this problem.

PHILIPS LAMPS HOLDINGS

HALF YEARLY STATEMENT to 30th June 1974

This report combines the consolidated data of N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken and those of the United States Philips Trust.

Amounts in millions of guilders

Table with columns: 1974, 1973, 2nd quarter, Jan. to June, showing Sales, Costs, Trading profit, and other financial data.

As at end of June Stocks (as a percentage of sales in the last 12 months) Average credit period for trade debtors (in months) Liquid assets

Total liabilities as a percentage of total capital employed Number of employees (comparative number at 1st January, 1974: 402,600)

Of which in the Netherlands (comparative number at 1st January, 1974: 87,300)

Sales Sales in the second quarter rose by 13%. In the period from January to June the sales increase was 14%.

Profit Trading profit in the second quarter rose by 3%. Net profit rose by 13%. Trading profit in the first six months of the year increased by 10% and net profit by 21%. In calculating profit and capital employed, allowance has been made for an estimated proportion of those provisions which, as anticipated, will have to be made at the end of the financial year.

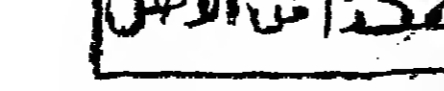
Profit per ordinary share in 1974 has been calculated on the basis of the number of ordinary shares outstanding at 30 June, Eindhoven, 15 August, 1974.

In accordance with the requirements of The Stock Exchange the following additional information is supplied:

A first dividend of Hfl. 1.20 for the year ended 31st December, 1973 became payable as at 15th April, 1974. It was decided that each shareholder who did not opt for the dividend in cash would receive shares at the rate of 1 new ordinary share of Hfl. 10 each for every 25 ordinary shares held out of Share Premium Account. The option to take up the dividend in cash was open until 31st July, 1974, as from which date the distribution is only possible in shares. The last date for shareholders to claim new shares is 24th April, 1976.

If all shareholders would have taken their respective dividends in cash the total gross dividend paid by Philips Lamps Holding would have been Hfl. 196,321,208. If no shareholder of Philips Lamps Holding would have taken cash the number of ordinary shares of Hfl. 10 each to be distributed would have been 6,844,040 being 4 per cent of the issued share capital at 31st December, 1973.

PHILIPS THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets steadier day for shares

Technical rally in equities, at the end of the trading day, was strengthened yesterday by a generally unrelieved reception in the City of public ownership... The presence of a few firms and, perhaps more significantly, the absence of Wednesday's institutional seller, market indices moved sharply. After a pause cautious retrenchment immediately after the White Paper share prices resumed rises in late dealings... The FT index recovered 5.4 off its recent close last night at 219.7. Turnover was steady, at some of the day's 189 bargains were unjudgedly carried over from total for the previous day... Among the market's leading shares, Unilever, remained depressed by profit figures, and the lost a further 2p to 218p. NV shares also lost ground, touching £11.77 at one point... Another dull feature for a day was the White Paper resurrection of the old market fears of nationalization for the air industry. But with the City view that the White Paper was relatively moderate, Hawker shares quickly

Mining Compensation on Nchanga agreed

Agreement in principle has now been reached between the Zambian government and the Anglo American group on the compensation terms for the ending of Anglo's various management contracts with Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines with effect from August 1. These talks began after President Kaunda announced last August that Zambia intended taking over the management contracts and as a first step repaid the outstanding bonds issued as compensation for its acquiring 51 per cent of Nchanga and Ruao Copper Mines.

Underwriting losses still hamper IT & T

Increased underwriting losses in the Hartford Insurance Group continue to affect International Telephone & Telegraph, Mr Harold S. Geneen, chairman, said in New York yesterday. Although the company remains confident that it can maintain its profit performance for the balance of the year, it believes there could be an aggregate contingent liability of about \$100m to reimburse former shareholders of Hartford if the Internal Revenue Service's position, that the Hartford acquisition was taxable, is sustained. Mr Geneen said ITT's first-half results reflect strength in manufacturing, natural resources, continental banking and Grinwell units. But weaknesses were apparent in the television operation, the Argentinian manufacturing activities and the automotive area. Figures for the first quarter show a net profit of \$144m (\$137m) from income of \$2,899.5m (\$2,532.9m). Operating profit for the first six months was higher at \$248.4m (\$243.8m) from revenue of \$3,390.9m (\$4,769.2m). Second quarter net profit includes a provision of \$4.2m to cover potential loss on foreign contracts and a gain of \$4.3m on the sale of its Data Services' foreign operations. The 1974 net includes a gain of \$1.5m from the sale of part of the company's Philippine communications subsidiary. After-tax losses experienced by the Hartford Fire Insurance reduced second quarter net by \$5.9m (against \$5.1m losses a year ago). Meanwhile, ITT has agreed with Avis to buy additional Arts common shares for a total of about \$17.2m. The company said the price per share will be determined at the time the transaction goes through, but will not be less than \$11.63, the book value of Avis common stock on June 30.

THE BRADFORD PROPERTY TRUST LIMITED CREDITABLE RESULTS DESPITE DIFFICULTIES

Extracts from the directors' report and circulated statement of the Chairman, Sir Henry Warner, Bt. The surplus from property rentals has increased by £116,000. This is mainly due to rent increases under the Housing Acts; further such increases, except those arising from improvements to properties, are now frozen by Government Order until the end of 1974. Profits from sales of properties now include those made by the group's investment companies which have previously been taken direct to non-distributable reserves; last year's figures have been adjusted to correspond. It is the Board's policy to plough back nearly all dealing profits and those made by the investment companies are required to be ploughed back under their Articles of Association. This accounts for the item £235,153 (after tax), profit retained: non-distributable. In 1973 profits from sales before tax included exceptional items totalling £123,000. Allowance for this they are only £63,000 lower, a very creditable result in present circumstances. Demand for our type of property continues but as intending purchasers have difficulty in obtaining finance, transactions take much more time and trouble than usual. In the first three months of the current financial year we have sold more properties for a greater total amount than in the same period for 1973. Although it is the Board's policy not to distribute the dealing profits, these sales are most important to the company because they provide a substantial cash flow. The tangible results of this appear in the rise in other income reflecting the reinvestment of our surplus funds. Shareholders are being given the opportunity to choose to receive the proposed final dividend in the form of a scrip issue of new ordinary shares instead of in cash. The company has received outline planning consent to build a village of 1,000 dwellings on the disused aerodrome at Northfleet, Heath near Ipswich. We also have consents for some industrial development, and by the date of the Annual Meeting six new factories should be completed and let. Planning of the village has reached an advanced stage and I shall keep shareholders informed of further progress.

GROUP PROFITS SUMMARY FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS. Table with columns for Year ended 5 April and rows for Reots, less rate payable, Surplus from property rentals and other income, Profits from property dealing, Profit subject to taxation, Profit after Tax, Earnings per 25p Ordinary Share, Dividend per 25p Ordinary Share.

Diversity helps Inchcape

Cross-the-board improvements gave Inchcape excellent time results just a fortnight up from £14.9m to £30.1m net, and latest information states that the current year will be at least as good. The chairman, Sir John Inchcape, in his annual statement, says that though it would be unreasonable to expect the same rate of growth (aided also by many external factors, most of them favourable), in spite of the international energy crisis, high interest rates, and fluctuations in commodity markets, the group conscious to prosper from its diverse activities in widely spread areas. The advantage of this geographical spread has now been increased by the recent acquisition of Atkins Kroll, extending group interests in South-East Asia, Far East and the Pacific, where much of its current profit is generated and where the level of trading operations and profitability remains very high.

Latest dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Year, Pay date, Year's total, Prev year. Lists companies like Bann Bros, Cowan, Negrelli, W.L. Dawson, etc.

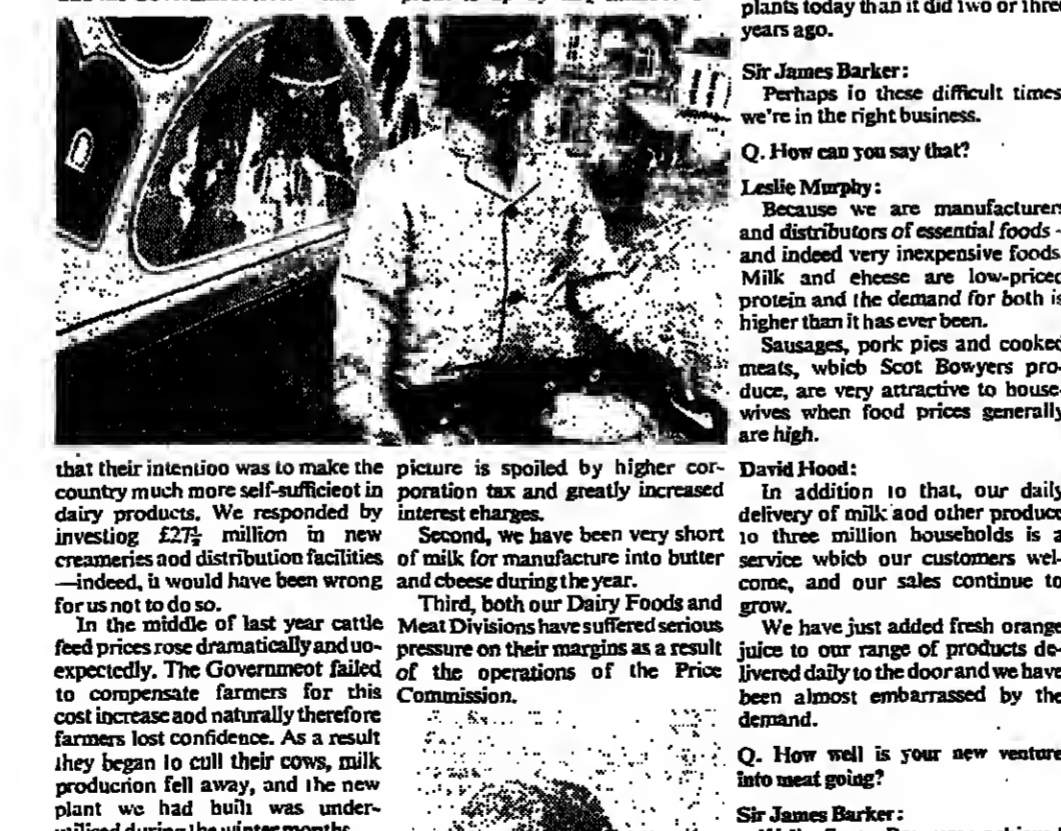
Wall Street

New York, Aug 15.—Wall Street closed flat today in a hoarse session. The Dow Jones industrial average declined 2.66 to 8 after being ahead sporadically throughout the day. The closing session, however, coolly led gainers, closing with a net gain of about 840 to 460. The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 11,150.00 compared with 11,750.00 on Wednesday. Analysts explained there was little news behind the industrial average gyrations, but that it was influenced by trading adjustments following a period of severe losses. Brokers added that investors continued to be wary about the continued Cyprus fighting and unreleasing inflation in America. Analysts added that the market may have been inhibited by the Commerce Department report that the United States balance of payments showed a sharp deterioration in the second quarter.

Financial market data table with columns for various stock indices and prices, including Dow Jones, S&P 500, etc.

Are we going to be short of milk?

David Hood: Not liquid milk, because that has first priority. But certainly Britain has been short of milk for making butter and cheese for some time now. And we may be short of cream by Christmas. Q. Yes, but your profit after tax is showing no growth. Sir James Barker: True, but there are clear-cut reasons for this. First, our trading profit is up by £34 million. The balance of payments situation. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food has said that he is determined to encourage the expansion of British agriculture, and when farmers see that he means to do this their confidence will be restored and milk production will increase again. When that happens our investment in new plant will be fully used and, incidentally, it would cost us a lot more to build and equip the plants today than it did two or three years ago. Sir James Barker: In these difficult times, we're in the right business. Q. How can you say that? Leslie Murphy: Because we are manufacturers and distributors of essential foods—and indeed very inexpensive foods. Milk and cheese are low-priced protein and the demand for both is higher than it has ever been. Sausages, pork pies and cooked meats, which Scot Bowyers produces, are very attractive to housewives when food prices generally are high. David Hood: In addition to that, our daily delivery of milk and other products to three million households is a service which our customers welcome, and our sales continue to grow. We have just added fresh orange juice to our range of products delivered daily to the door and we have been almost embarrassed by the demand. Q. How well is your new venture into meat going? Sir James Barker: Well, Scot Bowyers achieved their budgeted profit of over £3 million. But for delays in the implementation of price increases while negotiations with the Price Commission took place they would have done even better. We can see serious problems ahead over the future supply of pigs and beef, but as with milk we believe that the Government now understands the need for consistent support to agriculture. Scot Bowyers hasn't yet contributed its full complement of earnings per share, but I am confident that it will. Q. Have you been able to compensate overseas for margins held back at home? Leslie Murphy: Yes. Our International Division shows a healthy growth in its sales



that their intention was to make the country much more self-sufficient in dairy products. We responded by investing £27½ million in new creameries and distribution facilities—indeed, it would have been wrong for us not to do so. In the middle of last year cattle feed prices rose dramatically and unexpectedly. The Government failed to compensate farmers for this cost increase and naturally therefore farmers lost confidence. As a result they began to cull their cows, milk production fell away, and the new plant we had built was under-utilised during the winter months. Q. With your heavy dependence on milk, you must be seriously affected by short supplies? Leslie Murphy: We are not nearly so dependent on milk as we used to be. Last year we diversified substantially into meat when we acquired Scot Bowyers Ltd. Our Meat Division now contributes a significant part of the Group profit. Then we have developed our Transport & Engineering Division as a profit centre rather than just a service operation. We now operate a transport fleet of about 1,000 vehicles for general haulage and for bulk liquids such as oil, petrol and chemicals. In the Plastics Section, Excelsior Plastics is one of the leading producers of packaging film in Europe and is doing well despite a world shortage of raw material. In addition, we are now important manufacturers of wooden pallets, insulated tanks and food machinery. Q. Yes, but your profit after tax is showing no growth. Sir James Barker: True, but there are clear-cut reasons for this. First, our trading profit is up by £34 million. The balance of payments situation. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food has said that he is determined to encourage the expansion of British agriculture, and when farmers see that he means to do this their confidence will be restored and milk production will increase again. When that happens our investment in new plant will be fully used and, incidentally, it would cost us a lot more to build and equip the plants today than it did two or three years ago. Sir James Barker: In these difficult times, we're in the right business. Q. How can you say that? Leslie Murphy: Because we are manufacturers and distributors of essential foods—and indeed very inexpensive foods. Milk and cheese are low-priced protein and the demand for both is higher than it has ever been. Sausages, pork pies and cooked meats, which Scot Bowyers produces, are very attractive to housewives when food prices generally are high. David Hood: In addition to that, our daily delivery of milk and other products to three million households is a service which our customers welcome, and our sales continue to grow. We have just added fresh orange juice to our range of products delivered daily to the door and we have been almost embarrassed by the demand. Q. How well is your new venture into meat going? Sir James Barker: Well, Scot Bowyers achieved their budgeted profit of over £3 million. But for delays in the implementation of price increases while negotiations with the Price Commission took place they would have done even better. We can see serious problems ahead over the future supply of pigs and beef, but as with milk we believe that the Government now understands the need for consistent support to agriculture. Scot Bowyers hasn't yet contributed its full complement of earnings per share, but I am confident that it will. Q. Have you been able to compensate overseas for margins held back at home? Leslie Murphy: Yes. Our International Division shows a healthy growth in its sales



of British industry, and the impossibility of finding that capital without a reasonable profit, must soon be appreciated. Our conviction that any Government must eventually understand these facts gives us encouragement for the future. Q. Unigate is one of the 20 companies selected by the Secretary of State for Industry for special enquiry. How do you view this? Lord Netherthorpe: We are not sure why we have been selected. We can only assume it is because agriculture is so important in the U.K. and Unigate is so important to farmers. Naturally any enquiry of the kind which the Secretary of State appears to have in mind would, from our point of view, be time-consuming and not very helpful. We accept, of course, that the Government has a right to pursue proper enquiries, but we do feel that there are more urgent and more fruitful tasks and we hope that if enquiries are made they will be made by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food with whom we are in close contact and who have a clear understanding of the complex problems of the dairy industry and of the meat industry. Leslie Murphy: To answer a specific point which the Secretary of State made, Unigate receives no Government subsidy—indeed it plays an important part in passing on subsidies for milk, butter and cheese to the consumer. In the last five years Unigate has paid £42 million to Government in taxes and Q. How do you view the future? Sir James Barker: We are convinced that the Government will soon see the wisdom of accelerating the expansion of British agriculture and that when it does we, too, shall benefit. We are to an essential business; people must eat and they will eat the staple foods we produce. We are well poised and ready to move forward again.

Unigate Ltd, Palace Court, London W.2. Table comparing 1973/74 and 1972/73 performance: SALES (£474 million vs £409 million), GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAX (£15,230,000 vs £15,197,000), GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAX (£ 8,461,000 vs £ 9,822,000), DIVIDEND PER SHARE (2.42p* vs 3.37p), EARNINGS PER SHARE (4.90p* vs 6.52p). *calculated on the imputation tax basis 1972/73 figures on a similar basis would be 2.25p dividend and 5.44p earnings.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

Cocoa futures after £20 fall

Cocoa futures started the afternoon on a limited-down with nearby September establishing the £20.00 movement. The earlier trend conformed to the nears after the usual 30-minute break. But short-covering, possibly connected with currency, soon reversed the trend and eventually sent some positions into new high ground for the day.

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various sectors including Industrial, Financial, and Commodities.

Money Market Rates

Table showing money market rates for various instruments like Bank of England Bill, Treasury Bills, and Interbank Market.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table showing spot position of sterling for various currencies like New York, Amsterdam, and Hong Kong.

Forward Levels

Table showing forward levels for various currencies and time periods.

Recent Issues

Table listing recent issues of various companies and their details.

Bank Base Rates

Table showing bank base rates for various banks like Barclays, FNCB, etc.

Foreign Exchange Pound recovers in afternoon

Foreign exchanges were active again yesterday, although most Continental currencies were closed for the Ascension holiday. The main feature was the weakness of sterling in the morning.

W Malaysian rubber output rises

West Malaysian rubber production in June rose from 102,833 long tons in May to 117,200 tons, the States Department in Kuala Lumpur reports.

US uses less coffee

United States coffee roasting, including those for soluble use, dropped 10 per cent in the quarter to 4.6m bags, a decrease of 506,000 bags from the previous quarter.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds with columns for name, bid, offer, and yield.

CONSULTANTS—OVERSEAS PROPERTY

A well known International Finance Company has established a new overseas property department to provide a nationwide service.

KENSINGTON HOTEL

A very elegant small hotel in a well-known Garden Square is available for sale.

WOMAN'S PLACE

Financial backing required for woman's place, a new venture in the financial services industry.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

SELECTIVE TENDERING: The Council is reviewing the list from which selected firms will be invited to tender for works.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS: In the matter of the liquidation of the company known as the British Overseas Airways Corporation.

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London and Regional Market Prices
Technical rally

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY
Above ye go

YOU HOLD SHARES
VE & PROSPER GROUP

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Aug 5. Dealings End, Today. 5 Contango Day, Aug 19. Settlement Day, Aug 28. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Main market data table with columns for various stock categories: H FUNDS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, OILWEALTH AND FOREIGN, L AUTHORITIES, EIGN STOCKS, AR STOCKS, IS AND DISCOUNTS, WERIES AND DISTILLERIES, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, SHIPPING, MINES, and MISCELLANEOUS. Each section contains a list of companies and their corresponding prices and market movements.

Adjusted for changes in P.F. dividend... Price of share... etc.

Water resources

a Special Report

Three ways to provide the vast extra supplies we shall need

by John Young

Britain, AD 2050: a pitiless sun burns down on the empty deserts of East Anglia, Humberside and Northumbria. From the air the only visible signs of life are clustered round the giant refineries that line the coast and the oil terminals with supertankers herthed alongside.

The country's population has declined from 60 million to a tenth of that. Agriculture is concentrated along the irrigated valleys of rivers like the Severn and the Thames. Elsewhere the landscape is littered with ghost towns and abandoned villages. Only in parts of Wales and western Scotland are there still forests and green valleys.

Fantasy, of course, but after reading the newspapers lately, you could be forgiven for thinking that something drastic was happening to our climate. "The worst drought of the century", *The Daily Telegraph* proclaimed on June 25, since when it has hardly stopped raining.

A few days before, Professor Hubert Lamb, head of the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia, gave a warning that Britain's future weather pattern was going to consist of long dry periods broken only by occasional violent storms. The result would be radical changes in our agriculture and horticulture.

The familiar rain-bearing westerly winds sweeping in from the Atlantic were becoming less frequent, the professor said. The average number of days on which the westerlies blew had steadily declined each year since 1968, and long, settled anti-cyclones were becoming commonplace.

The Meteorological Office, however, disagrees with this analysis. "Our view is that there really is no evidence of long-term changes", an official said. "We can't go along with Professor Lamb that there are going to be extensive droughts."

In fact, the evidence was rather the other way, he added. In the past 200 years, England and Wales had

experienced a slight increase in rain, at any rate during the winters. There might have been a slight reduction recently, but these small variations were to be expected. During a period of 33 months ending earlier this year the weather had been exceptionally dry, but this year as a whole had been particularly wet.

But, even if there is no immediate prospect of Britain starting to resemble a desert oil shakedown, it is clear that water is becoming an increasingly precious commodity in many countries of Europe and still more so in the United States which has been casting covetous eyes on the huge fresh water lakes of northern Canada. The situation is, of course, far more desperate in large areas of Africa and the Indian subcontinent.

A report published last year by the Department of the Environment said that in 1970 public water supplies in England and Wales provided an average of 13,900,000 cu metres a day. A further 32 million cu metres were extracted directly from rivers, mainly by industry, and returned as effluent.

On the assumption that domestic demand would double by the year 2000 to some 28 million cu metres a day the report concluded that there was a need to find new resources totalling some 12 million cu metres a day, over and above the present potential. Dividing England and Wales into four regions it estimated that while the South-east and the South-west could in the short term be supplied by existing schemes and by those projected for the near future, the Midlands and the North required urgent new programmes. (For the sake of convenience, but not literally somewhat tactlessly, Wales was included with the Midlands.)

But how can additional water supplies on this scale be provided? It is true that we do not utilize anything near the total rainfall available, but you cannot simply suggest that people collect

it in buckets in their back gardens.

Three possible answers have so far been suggested. The first is stricter control of river flows by means of reservoirs and underground storage areas known as aquifers. The aquifer is basically a large underground cavern into which water is pumped at times when it is plentiful and used to augment river flows during drought periods.

The scope for this practice is limited by geological conditions, but it is worth noting that similar underground storage areas are used in many countries for natural gas and are considered feasible in Britain.

The second solution, and the one most regularly discussed, is the use of shallow salt water bays and estuaries as fresh water reservoirs. Four such areas have so far received serious consideration: the Wash, the Dee, Morecambe Bay and the Solway Firth.

The advantage of this sort of scheme is basically environmental; it does not use up valuable agricultural land and it may well provide additional amenities. The disadvantages are that it may prove expensive and is likely to disrupt wildlife.

A third possibility is desalination, the extraction of fresh water from salt. Until now the British authorities have rejected this as impractically expensive. In 1967 the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority was empowered to launch a research programme, followed by the construction of a pilot plant at Ipswich, in conjunction with Weir Westgarth, which was later abandoned on grounds of cost.

The pros and cons of desalination seem certain to be debated for some time. The British and American governments appear for the time being to have pulled out of the race, so, too, have some large companies, but others are continuing research programmes. Weir Westgarth are concentrating their efforts on the Persian Gulf; what price drought-stricken Britain?

New bodies for giant task ahead

by Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

If the taps had run dry on April 1, 1974, the reorganization of the water services could not have got off to a much less auspicious start.

But the future that greeted this year's water and sewerage charges to the consumer — most of them showing large increases — may in time prove to have been of some benefit to the industry, although the furrowed brows of many an executive might indicate otherwise now. For it has thrown into prominence the provision of water and the disposal of sewage, hitherto taken for granted, and has made people aware of the cost of having water on tap, and of carrying away the waste.

In a recent interview in *Municipal Engineering*, Mr J. A. Jukes, Deputy Secretary, Environmental Protection, at the Department of the Environment, declared: "Water is at present incredibly cheap. In economic terms it is far too cheap; it is not covering its proper costs. A clear, drinkable pint costs perhaps a 300th of a penny or 5-10p a ton."

As the reorganized water authorities settle down — and Mr Jukes believes they have started off very well — a senior official admitted: "What we have failed to do is to get over to the public what reorganization is all about."

The need for reorganization arose from the expectation that over the next three decades the demand for water is likely to be doubled, with a consequent doubling in liquid effluents. At the same time there will be an immense increase in water sports and a widespread demand for improvements in amenities.

So the Government initiated changes to construct an administrative machinery able to tackle the problems. The water services are a big industry, employing 75,000 staff, with an annual revenue of more than £400m and a capital budget upwards of £300m. It is considerably

larger than the nationalized railways or coal industry, and reorganization amounts to a virtual nationalization of water.

Until April 1 the responsibility for water supply, waste disposal, fisheries, recreation and amenity was split among a large number of different bodies — river authorities, statutory water undertakings and local authorities. Duplication of work reduced efficiency; it was illogical to have one body providing clean water and leaving the responsibility for dealing with the dirty water to another; and none of the bodies was large enough to tackle the increasing problems.

Reorganization meant that nine regional water authorities in England and one in Wales, all embracing units to give integrated management of the water services to meet regional and national needs, took over. They replaced 161 local authority water undertakings, which owned the direct supply reservoirs, treatment plants and distribution systems; more than 1,300 sewerage and sewage disposal authorities; 29 river authorities responsible for water conservation, including the construction of regulating reservoirs, pollution control, flood protection, fisheries and sometimes navigation; and 368 internal drainage boards, responsible under the general supervision of the river authorities for the drainage of low-lying areas. The 31 statutory water companies remain in being as agents of the regional water authorities.

The new authorities have government-appointed chairmen and other government-appointed members, but a majority of members appointed by local authorities. This majority was a late-gained concession from the Government as the local authorities fought to keep some responsibility in an industry which they had long operated. The Government decided it was not desirable to interpose a national body with executive functions between

ministers and the regional organizations, but set up the National Water Council to speak for the industry as a whole, to be the main source of advice to the Government on national water policy, and to provide the regional authorities with a forum for arriving at a common view. Reorganization duly took place, but it was done quickly. In July last year the Bill setting up the new authorities became law, by October the chief executives had been selected, and by January the budget estimates were due.

At Thames, the largest authority, which serves 4,500,000 people, they did not know until the week before reorganization how many of the previous staff would be joining them. They are happy that all the staff were paid in the first week, and only two were paid twice.

With the various government reports, and the report of the Ogden committee on structure and management to guide them towards the "multifunctional" roles, the authorities set up shop. The taps did run and sewage was disposed of, but most of the authorities are still working towards their final structures. South-west hope to save £100,000 in salaries, and Thames are working with a staff of 11,100 — about 1,000 fewer than the total of the staffs they took over. Thames say with some satisfaction that their headquarters costs are less than 1 per cent of annual revenue, which is of the order of £144m.

The cost of water has come as a nasty shock to many people, partly because it is now appearing without the sometimes confusing and sometimes protective umbrella of local authority rates. Sewerage used to be paid out of the general rate, and thus benefited from the government general rate grant. Not so now. The charge is exposed for all to see, and has caused understandable wrath among those who are not on main drainage.

Linking of rivers means keeping a careful watch on quality

by Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

River authorities and local organizations responsible for water supplies have had an exceptionally difficult time over the past few years.

As if coping with the uncertainties of a pending massive administrative reorganization was not enough, the water conservation and supply services had to face unusual climatic conditions. Average rainfall has been well below average; more important, the pattern of wet and dry months departed from normal seasonal fluctuation.

The two groups to feel the effects of this most were the water companies which relied heavily on boreholes sunk into natural underground aquifers, and farmers who had to increase their use of water for irrigation. Large areas of the South-east and East Angles have been the worst affected where aquifers have not been filling during the winter to a satisfactory level.

About half the rainfall over England and Wales evaporates back into the atmosphere either directly or by transpiration through plants. So an average rainfall of about 35in produces only 17 to 18in to run off either into natural or man-made reservoirs and into rivers.

There is no real shortage of water because the total rainfall far exceeds foreseeable demands. The problems are to overcome the uneven distribution throughout the country — run off ranges from 175in in the peaks of the Lake District and North Wales to as little as 5in in south-east Essex — and to cope with variations between wet and dry years.

Surface reservoirs in the drier parts of the country can only provide emergency resources to fall back on when the boreholes are getting low. Indeed, there is an

increasing move away from the direct removal of water from surface reservoirs. The favoured alternative is to use them to regulate the flow of rivers which are in effect runned into natural pipelines.

However, the water is still intended for public supplies; therefore this process of regulation raises vital questions about cleanliness. Clearly other river users cannot be allowed to continue to discharge waste indiscriminately into streams which end up in the public distribution network. Yet the river system provides the only fairly cheap method for the transfer of large volumes of water from the wetter parts of the country to the drier areas under conditions.

Without man-made schemes to control flow, water abstraction from a river would have to be planned on the expected minimum flow after a long spell of dry weather. Storage systems can raise the dry weather flow dramatically. Exactly how much depends on the size of the storage reservoirs, the size of the river and the rainfall.

Development of a regulation programme for a specific river can be a delicate operation. Water taken from a borehole can affect the process by altering the flow into a river from an underground aquifer.

Not surprisingly water supplies to many parts of the country are in a parlous state. Many of the troubles would be alleviated if centres of urban population were a bit closer to billy regions of high rainfall instead of being on the other side of the country.

Most of the reservoirs built in the past few years have been intended either for some form of river regulation or for direct supply of water often pumped from a river. The most important new development in this is probably the creation of the river-to-river transfer in which more than one river system can be regulated from large storage systems.

Transfers from areas of high rainfall to the Midlands and

the North-west are routine. But there are schemes that could bring supplies from Wales into the South-east. One proposal is for a link system starting with storage in Craig-goch and ending in the Thames via the West Essex and Severn. Transfers of this nature need headwaters of two or more river systems to be close together.

However, the right transfer system raises critical issues over the quality of water. This was shown recently in the link made to carry water from the reaches of the Ely-catchment area across folk to be distributed in north and mid-Essex public supply.

In the process a residual from a chemical factory had been discharged into a tributary of the river. For a long time was transferred. This became apparent when mains used for irrigation developed market gardeners' crops.

In general water quality in the United Kingdom is excellent. Understand the idea of using supplies taken from the reaches of rivers into treated sewage and industrial effluent have already been discharged can be a health hazard. There are a number of grossly contaminated rivers that cannot be considered for supplies. Major improvement schemes are undertaken.

Ample warnings have been given by the experts that in future more supplies will have to come from land rivers which also carry the effluent from new plants, industry and residues of agricultural chemicals washed from land.

Before this approach to water distribution is used much further, the life may meet more resistance about maintaining water quality.

The tenth International Supply Congress and Exhibition opens at the Metropole Hotel, Brighton, on Monday.

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ormous leisure potential lies in restoration of neglected canal network

summer weekend are probably more float in boats than c on all the profes- sionally landscaped water terraces on so winter weekend." may doubt that cynics may by saying the way is going nowadays, truly surprising. But rents the statement is by a disinterested esumably authori- ty, the Department of ironment, in a con- paper issued two go, which estimated ut six million people io "regularly en- inland water-based activities".

those six million half are anglers, the up of dinghy or oarsmen, canoeists, ners and people who enjoy messing about For most of them the sea is either unsuitable or too remote; sheltered coastal waters are few and frequently congested. So they flock instead to lakes, reservoirs, flooded gravel pits, rivers and canals which turn are rapidly becoming overcrowded. With space at a premium, the interests of the various groups often conflict.

Natural lakes are few and far between; water authorities have until recently been reluctant to open reservoirs to the public through fear of pollution; gravel pits have obvious limitations. The real potential lies in restoring the network of inland waterways, still largely disused and neglected.

When the railways were nationalized in 1948, the Government found itself responsible for about two-thirds of the country's 3,500 miles of inland waterways. These were mainly canals which had been all-important commercial arteries but in the latter half of the nineteenth century had been taken over and deliberately run down by the flourishing railway companies. Of the rest, about 500 miles were owned by river authorities and the remainder by bodies including commercial companies (Manchester Ship Canal), local authorities (Yorkshire Ouse) and the National Trust (River Wey).

At that time there was little incentive to keep most of the semi-derelict canals open. Commercial traffic was declining rapidly, and the recreational demand for water space had not yet begun.

The Inland Waterways Association, formed in 1946, was faced with an uphill battle. Its self-proclaimed purpose was "to save the waterways", and in 1950 it staged its first rally of canal and river craft at Market Harborough in Leicestershire. It also held numerous public meetings which drew large attendances and indicated considerable interest in the potential amenity value of these long-neglected assets.

The British Transport Commission, however, remained unmoved by any other than economic considerations, and in 1955 it produced a report suggesting that some 700 miles of canals should be closed permanently. The IWA strongly opposed the proposals and no further action was taken until the 1962 Transport Act which handed over responsibility for the waterways to the British Waterways Board.

In 1964 enthusiasts natched up their first victory with the reopening by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother of the Stratford-Avon canal. The IWA argued that this showed it was cheaper to restore the canals for a useful purpose than to retain them derelict. The BWB accountants promptly went to work and the following year produced a report which broadly concluded that it would be only mar-

gionally more expensive to keep the canals open than to fill them in or keep them solely for drainage purposes.

In 1966 the Government published a White Paper promising to review the situation every five years. This was not good enough for the IWA which got to work on Mrs Barbara Castle, the Minister of Transport, took her on a cruise, invited her to the reopening of the Stourbridge canal in 1967 and may have played some part in the publication of a revised White Paper which essentially acknowledged the desirability of keeping the waterways open.

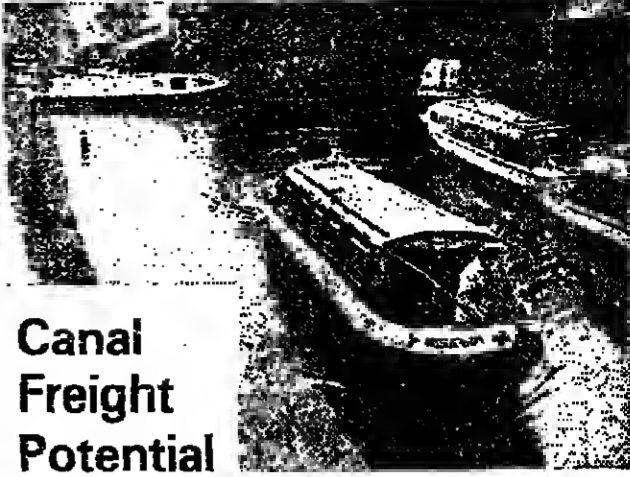
The end result was the 1968 Transport Act which authorized the development of waterways for recreational use and grants, where appropriate, to both the BWB and local authorities. It drew a distinction between commercial waterways with a major freight-carrying potential, amenity waterways to be developed for recreation, and remainder waterways for which the future was left uncertain.

The BWB, already under considerable pressure from those who regarded it as an anachronism, took the Act as a green light to go ahead with commercial projects. The recreational side developed more and more upon the IWA, amateur groups and organizations of amateur enthusiasts.

Their success was considerable. In the past 10 years more than 130 miles of inland waterways have been restored for navigation. Between 1963 and 1973 the number of boats licensed to use the nationalized waterways doubled from 12,000 to 24,000. In the private sector probably the most notable achievement was the ceremonial reopening in June this year of 14 miles of the upper Avon, running through the heart of Shropshire country.

As far as proving that the waterways can and do fulfil a useful function, the battle is already won. The problem now is finance. Despite the widespread and enormous successful use of volunteer labour, the costs of restoration are rising fast. The BWB is empowered only to take the most economic course of action; local authorities, which until now have proved generally sympathetic, are under strong pressure to curtail further expenditure.

The IWA concedes that the waterways restored so far have mainly been those that presented fewest problems. Future costs will be much higher not simply because of inflation but because major engineering works may be involved, such as the rebuilding of road bridges, which would be beyond the means of amateurs. In the present economic climate such schemes can only expect a somewhat colder response.



Canal Freight Potential

The British Waterways Board's 340 miles of commercial waterways carried 5,000,000 tons of freight in 1973. The canals are ideally linked to Britain's four major estuaries—Thames, Severn, Humber and Mersey—and offer enormous potential not only for bulk commodities but also import and export merchandise using the economical facilities offered by the latest barge systems including barge-carrying ships. Other facilities include oil terminals and specialist operated barges up to 1,000 tons.

The Board operate Docks at Sharpness (Bristol Channel) and Weston Point (Mersey) and have 19 Depots offering over 1,000,000 sq. ft. of covered warehousing, plus distribution and specialist handling.

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Make the most of your waterways
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people and £5m a year devoted keeping it clean

ick O'Leary has been reor- in line with the in the rest of the industry. On April 1 the Research Centre established. It is un- combining an unoffi- the former Water Association, with nches of the Depart- the Environment, r pollution research ty at Stevenage and the technology divi- the Water Resources Reading.

450 staff, and a budget of nearly £5m, the new body is one of the best research opera- in the country. It is due to be control-

led by members, although these now include representatives of the ministry, as well as people nominated by the regional water authorities, and industrial water users.

What is known as clean water work is concentrated on the centre's Thames-side premises at Medmenham, Buckinghamshire. One of the most interesting pieces of research under way there is what amounts to a reversal of traditional methods of purifying water.

Normally, water drawn from rivers is treated with coagulants which combine with particles of floating matter and weigh them down to form a sediment. The surface water is then drawn off and further filtered through beds of sand.

At Medmenham a pilot plant has been operating for some time which cleans water drawn straight from the Thames by floating the impurities to the surface. This is achieved by first coagulating the solids with the help of a series of stirring processes, then injecting the water with pure water which has been saturated with air under high pressure.

The introduction of this mixture through a ooze produces microscopic air bubbles which cause the sludge to float to the top of the tank. Water can then be drawn from the bottom and put through sand in the normal way.

Scientists say this process has two advantages over normal methods. One is that less polluted matter than usual escapes into the sand beds, reducing the periods when these have to be taken out of commission for cleaning. Second, the operation is much quicker, increasing the output of the plant.

A member of the Medmenham staff said the demand for water was always increasing, and commented: "Water treatment plants are expensive. If you can improve the output of existing plant by 20 per cent you can extend the time before a new one needs to be built for seven or eight years."

Transport advantages gain firmer recognition

In 1822 the Annual Register recorded that Britain had acquired a network of navigable canals, stretching some 2,600 miles. "The sum expended in these constructions is estimated at more than £30m", it said. "In some cases the original shares have risen in a few years to 15 or even 20 times their original value."

It was the high noon of inland waterways. In the following decades they were overtaken by the railway companies, which frequently bought out canal owners to ensure that competition ceased.

Waterborne freight dwindled but has never completely died. Statistics are confused by differences over where coastal shipping ends and inland waterways begin, or whether ocean-going ships using canals to reach inland ports like Manchester should be included.

On the broader definition, the total cargo involved is estimated at 50 million tons a year, most of it along the Thames, Mersey, Humber, Trent, Severn and other rivers. Supporters of inland water transport believe this figure could be raised fourfold without great difficulty.

Bulls, such as coal and petroleum products travel in this way, but general merchandise, some packed in containers, is also included.

The cost of fuel, the anti-lorry lobby and the desire to save the landscape from more motorway building have combined to rescue waterways from their former minor role. According to American research, moving goods by water consumes less fuel than sending it by rail, and is four or five times more economical in energy than road transport.

Britain has about 3,000 miles of waterways, two-thirds of them located after the British Waterways Board and the remainder by a variety of authorities and private companies. Only between 300 and 350 miles of the board's waterways carry regular commercial traffic.

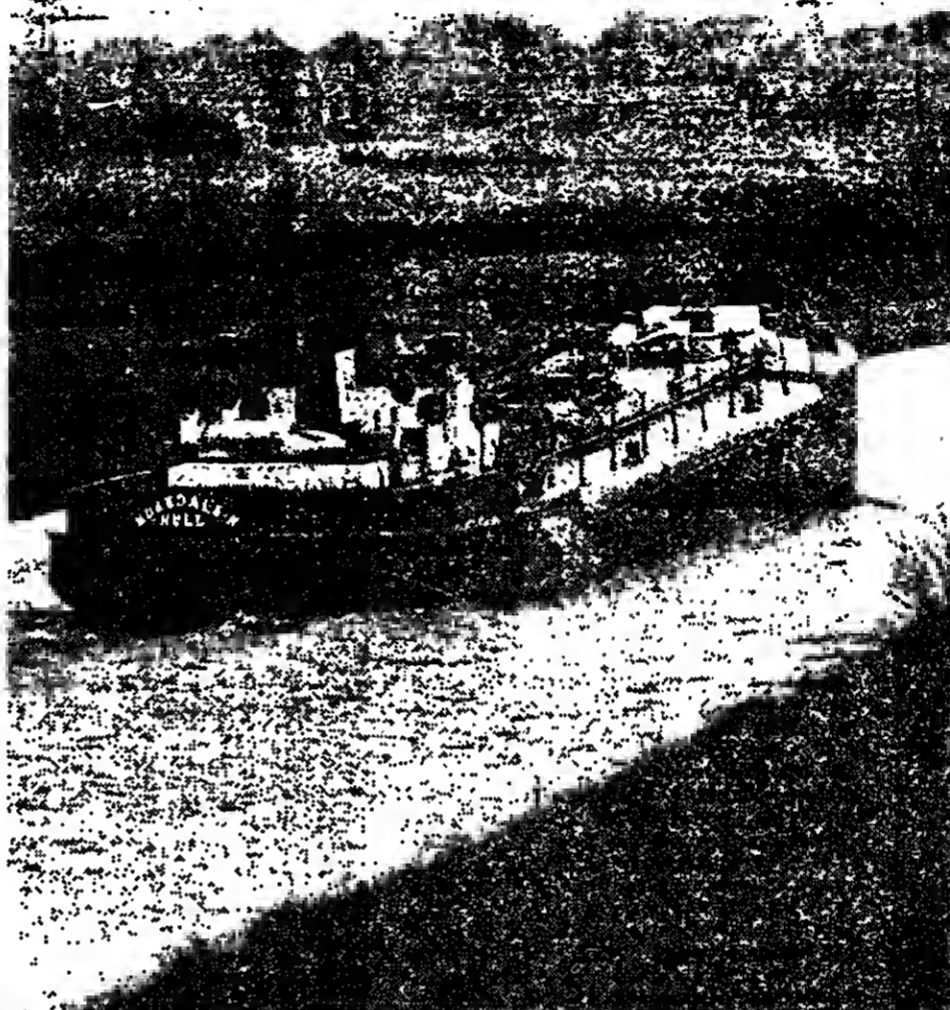
The freight division of the board also operates warehouses, docks and barges, and in 1973 earned a record profit of £236,700. Its activities extend from the highly commercial docks at Southampton, in the Severn estuary, to the highly scenic Caledonian Canal through Loch Ness. About 95 per cent of the tonnage shipped is carried by private companies.

Addressing a conference last year Mr O. H. Grafton, freight services division manager of the board, remarked: "Any company investing in water transport is acquiring long life assets and needs to be assured that routes will be available and that they will be developed to their optimum."

He went on to say: "It is a unfortunate fact of life that in the water transport sector the period since 1948 has been marked by quinquennial change. Each new government has felt constrained to make changes."

Although proud of such achievements, the board is anxious—perhaps too anxious—to acknowledge that most of its 2,000 miles of rivers and canals are too narrow to take modern commercial traffic. Yet there have been cases recently of even narrow boats being used for freight.

Overshadowing the future is the board's estimate that it would cost some £30m to



A 500-ton barge tanker returning to Hull for another load for Leeds. These vessels carry oil more cheaply and quickly than lorries.

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Studying the algae problem

A colleague concerned with developing the new system said water kept in reservoirs often produced heavy concentrations of algae. These tended to rise to the surface, and sometimes blocked the filter beds. It was partly through studying this problem that water treatment by flotation was devised.

At Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, the emphasis is on dirty water research. Equipment coming under the laboratory's wing includes two catamarans and other boats for monitoring pollution in coastal waters and in rivers.

The laboratory is collaborating with the Thames Water Authority to work designed to reduce the nitrate discharged in sewage effluent. "The trend of increasing nitrate concentrations in some rivers, if not checked by suitable measures, will make them unacceptable as sources of water supply", the laboratory states.

This is just one aspect of its work. The tides of some of the tasks undertaken give a glimpse of its wide range, from labelling suspended solids with radioisotopes, through the behaviour of hazardous wastes in landfill sites to ecological studies on fish life in polluted rivers.

At Reading the Water Resources Board has concentrated on the development and management of supplies. It has cooperated on projects with water undertakings, university departments, and industrial companies.

Over the years the board has assessed many proposals for new methods of storing water. In one a model was used to determine the effect of installing fresh water reservoirs in the Wash.

£22,000 feasibility study of improvements to the lower end of the Grand Union Canal, which runs into the Thames at Brentford.

The idea is to enable barges of 350 tons or more to carry goods from a depot in the Rickmansworth-Watford area straight to London's docks downriver. Lorries from the Midlands could then unload at the depot without going through London and waiting, often for many hours, to enter the docks. A depot at Enfield already handles cargoes passing along the Lee Navigation to and from the docks.

Initial work may start soon on improving the Sliefield and South Yorkshire Navigation Scheme. The aim is to provide a waterway for craft of more than 400 tons to travel to Rotherham.

But the most spectacular development was the introduction this year of the first BACAT ship between Rotterdam and Hull. This Dutch vessel is of semi-catamaran design, and carries 10 140-ton loaded barges, with three larger Lasb (lighter-aboard-ship) barges.

The smaller barges can operate on Britain's waterways in conjunction with push-tow units, described as the articulated lorries of water. So goods can be carried in barges from the Continent right through to the English inland waters. If the service prospers, similar vessels may be seen on the Thames.

Although proud of such achievements, the board is anxious—perhaps too anxious—to acknowledge that most of its 2,000 miles of rivers and canals are too narrow to take modern commercial traffic. Yet there have been cases recently of even narrow boats being used for freight.

Overshadowing the future is the board's estimate that it would cost some £30m to

catch up with arrears of maintenance, without improving the canals. These have been starved of cash and some have had no real overhaul for a century.

Mr Grafton has campaigned vigorously for greater commercial use of water. But he says cautiously: "Our aims are not motivated either by delusions of grandeur or by some nostalgic urge to pay homage to Brindley or Telford."

"They are based on commercial experience, on knowledge of what the waterways can and cannot do and some understanding of the environmental problems." He feels that the waterways' case has sometimes been adversely affected by exaggerated claims by some supporters.

The softly, softly approach does not appeal to the enthusiasm of the shipping group of the Inland Waterways Association. "Many countries, notably the most economically advanced, are building big new waterways now", the group says in its booklet *Barges or Jugger-nauts?* "Germany is currently building two brand new ones, one 200 kilometres long, the other 115km."

"Others are being newly built or greatly enlarged in France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Yugoslavia, behind the Iron Curtain, and in the United States."

It calls for a five-year plan for modernising waterways combined with bank-side siting of suitable industry to limit new heavy lorry traffic, reduce freight costs and conserve oil. "Waterway development should be planned and executed in conjunction with road development using water roads, as continental countries do: Germans even call them that—Wasserstrassen."

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far left: Regella, Lincolnshire, reservoir, centre left: Gately Moor, Durham, reservoir, near left: Ardleigh, Essex, reservoir

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Gleeson has now completed over 70% of the construction of the £2.5 million Winscar Dam. Work is being concentrated on laying the extensive asphaltic concrete cap to seal the dam on its upstream face. 30% is already in place. This is the first time the technique has been used in this country to seal a rockfill dam. The sealing contract was won in conjunction with Teerbau of West Germany who are specialists in this technique. Gleeson/Teerbau will apply five separate treatments to the 25,000 sq.m. face. Another impressive 'first' from Gleeson—the No.1 company in dam construction.

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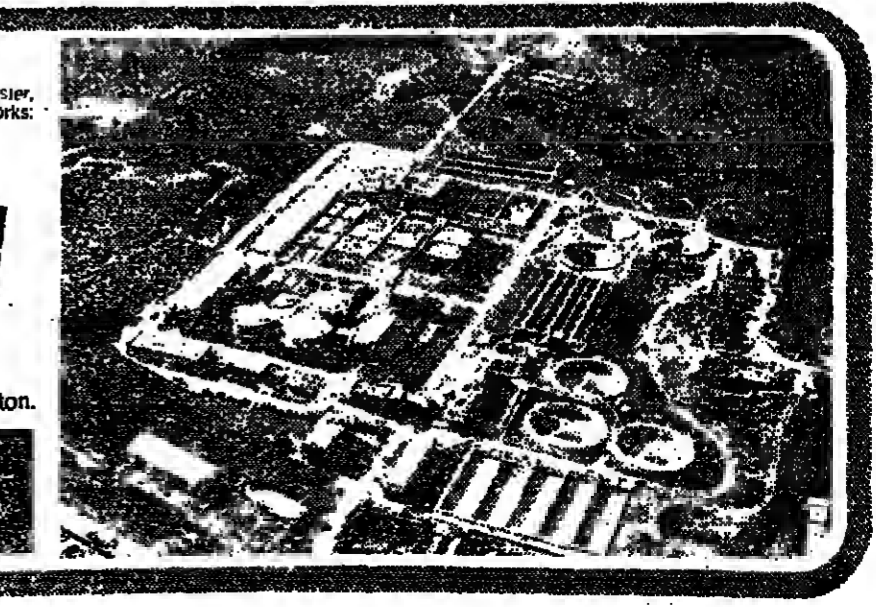
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Photograph shows Teerbau equipment operating on the construction of the Winscar Dam.

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THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES IN BRUSSELS wishes to appoint

A DIRECTOR

Qualifications required:

Candidates must be university graduates or have equivalent professional experience, and also have:

- wide experience in directing an important administrative unit;
- thorough knowledge of economics;
- good command of English and a knowledge of another official Community language.

Applications, accompanied by a detailed curriculum vitae should be sent by registered mail to the Secretariat of the Economic and Social Committee, Personnel/Staff Regulations Division, 2, rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

Closing date for applications: 16.9.1974.

Building and Construction Scientific Research Appraisal £4,550-£5,900

This post is concerned with research requirements in the areas of construction materials, construction plant and processes, and construction economics. The successful candidate will appraise proposals for projects and programmes in this field in terms of probable success and cost-benefit, in order to establish priorities in the resulting claims on the Department's research resources. A part is also played in the formulation of proposals for research in these areas, and their more relevant research in the UK and elsewhere must be kept under review.

Candidates should normally hold a good honours degree or equivalent in science or engineering, and must have had considerable relevant practical experience at responsible levels, preferably in one of more of the above-mentioned subject areas. They should also have an interest in science policy and an aptitude for administration.

Appointing will be as Principal Scientific Officer, with starting salary from £4,550 to around £5,900 according to qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects. This appointment may be permanent and pensionable, or, with present employer's agreement, on secondment terms.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 6 September 1974), write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke 3922 ext. 500 or London 01-829 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote S/272.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES HEALTH SERVICE/LIAISON OFFICER SS. 11

Salary Grade: PO1(2), £3,390-£3,846 (plus additional payments in accordance with the current Threshold Agreement, £125.28 per annum). Professionally qualified social worker preferably with some administrative experience and hospital experience.

The Officer will be required to identify and quantify the level of social work support necessary to the Health Service and will represent the Director of Social Services in negotiations with the Area Health Authority concerning the policy of the Department as distinct from individual casework issues. Liaison will include services for the mentally ill, mentally handicapped, physically handicapped, elderly/geriatric non-accidental injury to children, etc.

Closing date: 2nd September, 1974.

Application forms obtainable from: Principal Appointments Officer, telephone Rotherham 3211, extn. 26

or in writing from

S. W. Ellis,
Director of Personnel Resources,
Rotherham Borough Council,
Grove Road, Moorgate, Rotherham S60 2ES.

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY AND RECORDS

Superintendent of the
Reading Rooms

To be responsible for all Reading Room services to the public (mainly graduate students). Duties will include organising work at the Staff Council, which is manned by a Librarian and an Archivist, the Book Loans and Regulations Clerks, and Repository Assistants; supervising the provision of photocopies; handling copyright questions; and arranging group visits.

Candidates should normally be aged at least 30 and have a degree and a professional qualification or experience in librarianship or archive administration. They must have organising ability, a sympathetic understanding of the needs of graduate students, and an appreciation of the value of original research materials.

Starting salary, as a Senior Research Assistant, will range from £2,500 to around £4,800, according to qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 10 September, 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke 3922 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-829 1992 (24 hour answering service), quoting G/3725.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT (LIBRARIAN)

... for the European Languages Printed Books Section. Duties will include library enquiry work, supervision of the loans desk, cataloguing, and responsibility for serials and binding.

Candidates must be qualified librarians (or expect to be so by September, 1974) with some practical experience, and should preferably have a degree in an arts subject and a knowledge of at least one modern foreign European language.

Salary: Grade I £2,800 to over £3,700; Grade II around £1,950 to over £3,000. Starting salary may be above the minima.

Level of appointment according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 6th September, 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke 2922 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-829 1992 (24 hour answering service), quoting G(AC) 382.

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY AND RECORDS

DISTRICT SECRETARIES

TO COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCILS

Community Health Councils have an important place in the broad concept of the reorganised National Health Service. Their role is to provide a regular means of representing the local community's interest in the health services to those responsible for managing them.

The secretary will provide a service to the Community Health Council to enable it to make an effective contribution to the running and development of the district health services. He or she should preferably be experienced in committee work, but even more importantly must be capable of working easily with people from all levels and backgrounds. This is not a task which is likely to fit neatly into a 5-day "office week"; so although a whole-time appointment is normally envisaged, the possibility of a suitable candidate being appointed for rather less than whole-time service is not excluded, provided that the Community Health Council can be satisfied that it will be properly served.

Appointments are shortly to be made to posts in the following districts of Essex and London:

HARLOW
SARINGWICK
ESLINGTON
CITY & HACKNEY

TOWER HAMLETS
ENFIELD
EAST HOVE
WEST HOVE

Salary scales range up to £3,577-£3,801 p.a. together with "threshold" payments and, where appropriate, London Weightings.

Applicants who consider they possess the necessary qualities should apply in the first instance for a job description and application form, to the Appointments Unit for the North East Thames Region, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 3QR. (Tel. 262 9874 or 262 8011, Ext. 444). Please say which district you are interested in.

Centre for Overseas Pest Research London

Technical Editor (Pans)

To work on quarterly journal dealing with tropical pest control. Detailed editing and preparing copy for printers involved. Give assistance to technical editors as necessary. Degree, or equivalent, preferably in plant science. Editorial experience essential. Experience overseas of pest control and fluency in one or more languages an advantage. Age under 27. Appointment as Scientific Officer (around £3,950 - over £3,000) Ref: SA/16/7A. Application forms (for return by 9 September 1974) from Administrative Secretary, Centre for Overseas Pest Research, College House, Wrights Lane, London W8 5SJ.

Science group CIVIL SERVICE

BRITISH PRINTING INDUSTRIES FEDERATION has a vacancy for a STATISTICAL INFORMATION OFFICER

who will maintain and develop the statistical service of its industrial relations department. The individual appointed will work closely with a team of industrial relations specialists and be required to conduct surveys and prepare reports to assist the Federation's negotiators, member firms and staff in the industrial relations field.

The work will include research, analysis and co-ordination of information on all aspects of manpower, wage structures and conditions of work in the general printing industry. Applicants should be graduates or equivalent and have the ability to write concisely, interpreting statistics for non-specialists, and to work accurately under pressure. A knowledge of computers and data processing is important. Salary according to qualifications and experience.

Applications in writing to the Director, British Printing Industries Federation, 11 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4DX.

FERODO IMPORTANT GROUPE INDUSTRIEL FRANCAIS DE DIMENSION EUROPEENNE recherche UN INGENIEUR DIPLOME

ayant eu une première expérience d'études et de recherches ou de production mécanique et souhaitant élargir son champ d'activités. Nous lui proposons dans le cadre d'une évolution de carrière une expérience de 4 à 5 ans comme ingénieur chargé des relations techniques et commerciales avec les constructeurs automobiles européens. Parfaite connaissance du français et de l'anglais exigée, allemand apprécié.

Adresser curriculum vitae, prétentions et photo récente à M. 4600 à FERODO.

Service recrutement,
43 RUE BAYER, 75017 PARIS (FRANCE).

PROJECT ARCHITECT (3 posts) (£3,417-£3,873 p.a. plus current 'threshold' agreement)

Following internal promotions within the Department of Architecture, vacancies now exist for senior architects to lead several design teams on an exciting programme of medium rise/high density housing schemes.

Fully qualified architects are required with considerable practical experience, good design ability, working drawing and contract management experience.

Closing date: September 2nd.



LONDON BOROUGH
OF CAMDEN

For application form please telephone our 24 hour Campaign Department answering service 01-537 9932 (or mail order service 01-537 9933) to London Borough of Camden, Town Walks Organiser, 111, Essex Road, London, NW1 2RU) send a self-addressed envelope and vacancy reference No. 5/55/TM.

VARIETY: CHALLENGE: INDEPENDENCE AS A

Town Walks Organiser

Help the Aged are a rapidly expanding national charity and are looking for people to join the Youth Campaign Department to organise Town Walks in various parts of the country. The work is varied, where you are making and carrying out decisions on your own initiative in this highly competitive field. We require from you strong motivation, enthusiasm, maturity and ability to raise funds for the elderly at home and abroad. In return we offer a realistic salary, Pension Fund and free Life Assurance Schemes are available; a charity car and/or car allowance. A sound training is given and support from experienced staff.

If this position appeals to you and you hold a current driving licence please write with full particulars to Richard M. Jones at P.O. Box 418, London, W1A 4UB.

سكندرية الجبل

سكزا من الاصل

PERSONAL... EDUCATIONAL... COURSES... UNIVERSITY OF LONDON... RESEARCH...

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PERSONAL... EDUCATIONAL... COURSES... UNIVERSITY OF LONDON... RESEARCH...

PUBLIC NOTICES... CHARITY COMMISSION... EDUCATIONAL... COURSES...

PROPERTY TO LET... NR. GERRARDS CROSS... LUXURY BUNGALOW...

KNIGHTSBRIDGE... WELL FURNISHED HOUSE... 4 BEDROOMS...

CHICHESTER... 2 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

NEAR NEWBURY... 4 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

SMALLER BUSINESS PREMISES... RESTAURANT... CHICHESTER...

LICENSED CITY RESTAURANT... CHICHESTER... 12 SEAT...

CHICHESTER... 15 YEAR LEASE... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

LAND FOR SALE... WINCHESTER... 10 ACRES...

WINCHESTER... 10 ACRES... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

CHELMSFORD... 147 ACRES... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

CHICHESTER... 10 ACRES... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

CHICHESTER... 10 ACRES... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

LONDON AND SUBURBAN... CHELSEA... CHEYNE WALK... UNUSUAL RIVERFRONT...

CHELSEA... CHEYNE WALK... UNUSUAL RIVERFRONT... 4 BEDROOMS...

SOUTHFIELDS, SW15... 2 1/2 FLOORS... 4 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS...

CANONBURY... 3 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

GREENWICH... 1 1/2 FLOORS... 3 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS...

LONDON'S FINEST SMALL HOUSE... 3 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

DELIGHTFUL NEW 3-STOREY HOUSES... 3 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

BURGH HEATH, SURREY... 4 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

HAM COMMON... 4 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

WIMBLEDON... 4 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

WIMBLEDON... 4 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

WIMBLEDON... 4 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

WIMBLEDON... 4 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

LONDON FLATS... MAYFAIR... LUXURY FLAT... 2 BEDROOMS...

MAYFAIR... LUXURY FLAT... 2 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS...

Overlooking ENNISMORE GARDENS... KENSINGTON... 2 BEDROOMS...

SUPER FLAT WITH VIEW, W.11... 2 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION... SUNNY TOP-OF-THE-HILL UNORTHDOX SPLIT-LEVEL FLAT IN RICHMOND... 2 BEDROOMS...

HYDE PARK SQUARE, W2... 2 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

NEW, SUNNY, SECLUDED LUXURY GARDEN FLAT... 2 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

CHISWICK, CLAPHAM... 2 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

HYDE PARK, W.2... 2 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

BEULGRAVIA, SW1... 2 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

WIMBLEDON... 2 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

WIMBLEDON... 2 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...

WIMBLEDON... 2 BEDROOMS... 2 BATHS... 2 TOILETS...



The Power House, Old Windsor, which is being offered at £150,000.

Residential property Changes in historic dwellings... What can one do with a stately home when it has ceased to be a home...

heating and hot water, insurance and other needs... The other interesting scheme is being carried out by Social Construction Co. Gayhurst Manor, near Newport Pagnell, north Buckinghamshire...

Among the larger single country houses for sale is usually elegant building is the Power House, at Old Windsor, built about 1750 in the style of a castle...

After being a conference and training centre and later a health centre, it has been acquired last year by a non-profit-making housing association...

Prices range between £18,500 and £200 for 25-year lease... There are one or two sitting rooms...

63 THE CHASE, S.W.4... SUNNY 1st floor flat, 3 bed, 2 bath, large kitchen, balcony...

HYDE PARK, W.2... Large, comfortable family flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

COUNTRY FLATS... HAYWARDS HEATH... LONDON 47 MINS... 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

THORPE BAY, ESSEX... 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms... 2 car garage...

LYDD, KENT... Five bedroom house in modern setting... 2 bathrooms...

COUNTRY PROPERTIES... ISLAY, HEBRIDES... BATTLEDOWN COTTAGE, Wickham Skeith... 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

COUNTRY PROPERTIES... Andrew Grant... FORTHCOMING AUCTION OF PROPERTIES... A FINE PERIOD RESIDENCE THE OLD RECTORY RUSHOCK, MR. DROITWICH



The residence, which stands in its own delightful and mature grounds, is above one mile from Chaddesley Corbett within easy reach of the M5 and M50. It is a fine period residence...

HETHERINGTONS... GERRARDS CROSS COMMON, BUCKS... CHARMING LATE 17TH CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE... of tremendous character in beautiful village setting overlooking the River Stour

CHORLEWOOD, HERTS... ARTIST'S HOME designed by J. R. Spence... 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

NORTH DORSET... Shaftesbury 3 miles, Salisbury 19 miles... CHARMING LATE 17TH CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE

2 Fine Reception Rooms, 5 Bedrooms, Modern Kitchen with Aga, Freestanding Bath, Office, Pantry, Cloakroom, Bathrooms, Carport, Stables, Outbuildings, Greenhouses, Superb Gardens, Paddock & Orchard

IN ALL ABOUT 2 1/2 ACRES... FINE SALES BY PRIVATE TREATY... BARTON AND STRATFORD... 28 Milton Street, Bath, Avon, Tel. 0225 25256/7/8

SITUATED BETWEEN Chesham and Mowmouth... Callous Cottage offers just what you need for a country home... 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

SMARDEN... CONVERTED GASTHOUSE... 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms... 2 car garage...

BATTLEDOWN MANOR, CHELTENHAM... Recently used for schools... 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms... 2 car garage...

BISHOP'S STORTFORD... PEACEHAVEN... 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms... 2 car garage...

THE MILL HOUSE, IDEN... A beautifully situated single-storey cottage... 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms... 2 car garage...

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS GENERAL

A CAREER IN PERSONAL TAX?

You would be working closely involved with the problems of a variety of people and helping them manage their money. This is a field which offers you a wide range of experience in this field - we will provide you with thorough and professional training.

'A' Levels and an office career

If you have just left school with a good 'A' level standard and the SANDWICH TYPE EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT (BUSINESS) COURSE offers you the basis of a good career.

Information Assistant

Small, friendly, but very busy Information Service provided by the Librarian in a leading City of London firm of Solicitors near Liverpool Street Station requires an Information Assistant.

LIBRARIAN

INTERNATIONAL FIRM OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS seek an intelligent, personable and well-organized person in early 20s to take complete charge of their audit and taxation libraries.

SALES ASSISTANTS

Come and work with a young and enthusiastic team selling and promoting a wide range of products in a dynamic and exciting environment.

SOCIAL HOSTESS

For leading hotel in Acapulco, Mexico. 25-35 years, experience in public relations, fluent in Spanish, English and other languages.

RAMADA INTERNATIONAL

Young charming Receptionist with good accent and pleasant personality wanted for prestigious offices in S.W.1. Some typing, salary negotiable. L.V.s. To start September.

BROWNS

offer a unique opportunity to a young talented girl or boy to assist their Buyers. French and an aptitude for figures a definite advantage.

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE

Young charming Receptionist with good accent and pleasant personality wanted for prestigious offices in S.W.1. Some typing, salary negotiable. L.V.s. To start September.

TELEPHONISTS

Smart well spoken telephoneists for busy office. 25-30 years of experience. Salary £2,300-2,500 per annum. L.V.s. To start September.

MARLENE KERNER

My Mother is Ann Wilson. I am in my 40th year. I am a professional typist and secretary. I am looking for a position where I can use my skills and experience.

CAPABLE LADY

capable lady preferably with experience in secretarial work. She is looking for a position where she can use her skills and experience.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

International Employment Agency is looking for a young lady for a position in a leading international company. Salary negotiable.

MARKET RESEARCHER

MARKET RESEARCHER required for a leading international company. The position involves conducting market research and providing reports to management.

PHYSIOTHERAPIST

PHYSIOTHERAPIST offered opportunity in private medical practice in S.W.1. The position involves providing physiotherapy services to patients.

EMERGENCY

EMERGENCY recruitment for a leading international company. The position involves providing administrative support to the company.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS GENERAL

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

An intelligent young lady is required to assist the personnel manager of a large, luxury West End hotel. Personnel and/or hotel experience preferred.

SECRETARIAL

PRIVATE SECRETARY

We're looking for a private secretary to look after our Education and Training Officer. You must be a competent shorthand typist able to work on your own initiative.

CITY BASED INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

PA/SECRETARY £2,000 p.a. PLUS COMMISSION. If you want a job containing a high degree of personal involvement and status with a solid basic salary and scope to earn much more.

SECRETARY

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK FOR THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OF TIME-LIFE BOOKS? If you are ambitious, intelligent and reliable we can offer you a career opportunity and an interesting job where you will really become involved with your work.

LIBRARIAN

INTERNATIONAL FIRM OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS seek an intelligent, personable and well-organized person in early 20s to take complete charge of their audit and taxation libraries.

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Come and work with a young and enthusiastic team selling and promoting a wide range of products in a dynamic and exciting environment.

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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

SIMPSON (PICCADILLY) LTD.

Are you interested in Administration or Personnel? If so, we have two vacancies in our Administration Department. One is for a SENIOR SECRETARY to work for the Deputy Secretary who deals with finance, administration and the purchasing of office equipment and supplies.

SECRETARY

American Oil Company, newly established in London, requires for Managing Director's office a Secretary who can work from late afternoon to early evening and some weekends; located in new luxury offices in Knightsbridge.

SECRETARY

Required immediately for a group of doctors associated with an International Medical Foundation. Ability to work independently. Own office in Harley Street, W.1. IBM correcting typewriter. Knowledge of European languages an advantage.

SECRETARY

Required for the Technical Director of an international Engineering Consultancy currently based in St. James's Square but moving to new offices in Richmond early '75. We need a girl with fluent German as well as good English shorthand, to look after a busy man in a fast moving international business.

ARE YOU

looking for a job where intelligence, initiative and ability to run the show count more than good skills? If you can cope with the pressure of a P.A. position, we offer you a P.A. position with a salary of £3,000 p.a. and a chance to go out and earn more.

ARCHITECTS IN PALL MALL

requires a Secretary for their Administrative, Managerial and Clerical duties. Salary £2,300 p.a. plus benefits. Regular trips to the Continent. Excellent salary. Age 20/27. 30-1497 O. The Times.

MARKETING DIRECTOR

Publishing House seeks responsible Secretary. The job is interesting, varied and well rewarded. Pleasant conditions in W.1. Phone Sue Parry on 493 9471.

SQUARE EYES

Super T.V. co. requires a young lady to work in connection with a television programme. She will be responsible for the production and presentation of the programme. Salary negotiable.

WELFARE SECRETARY

WELFARE SECRETARY required by a leading international company. The position involves providing administrative support to the company. Salary negotiable.

GRADUATES WITH SOME SECRETARIAL EXPERIENCE

GRADUATES WITH SOME SECRETARIAL EXPERIENCE required for a leading international company. The position involves providing administrative support to the company. Salary negotiable.

COMPUTER SECRETARY

COMPUTER SECRETARY required for a leading international company. The position involves providing administrative support to the company. Salary negotiable.

ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT?

ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT? We are looking for a young lady with an artistic temperament to work in connection with a television programme. She will be responsible for the production and presentation of the programme. Salary negotiable.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

KNIGHTSBRIDGE requires a young lady for a position in a leading international company. Salary negotiable.

BILINGUAL

BILINGUAL (German/English and English/French) required for a leading international company. The position involves providing administrative support to the company. Salary negotiable.

REFRESHING OPPORTUNITY!

REFRESHING OPPORTUNITY! We are looking for a young lady for a position in a leading international company. Salary negotiable.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT Agency is looking for a young lady for a position in a leading international company. Salary negotiable.

SECRETARY/P.A. cum Sales/P.R.

SECRETARY/P.A. cum Sales/P.R. required for a leading international company. The position involves providing administrative support to the company. Salary negotiable.

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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY FOR COMMITTEE WORK

The Spastics Society, one of the largest national charities, offers a wide variety of services to disabled children and adults. We need a Secretary to work with and on occasions deputise for the Committee Secretary over the full range of services to committees. Accurate and fast shorthand and typing are essential. The ability to summarise discussions intelligently would be an advantage.

SECRETARY

American Oil Company, newly established in London, requires a Super Secretary for the Managing Director's office, located in new luxury premises in Knightsbridge.

SECRETARY

Typing/Shorthand and all usual secretarial skills are required. This is a challenging position requiring initiative and drive.

SECRETARY

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SECRETARY

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